

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 303.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

MELBOURNE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CHURCH-RATE CASE.

THE COMMITTEE earnestly solicit continued SUBSCRIPTIONS on behalf of the above case, while they beg to thank those who have already rendered help, and whose contributions are hereunder acknowledged. The bills of both Proctors have been received, and are as follows:—

Mr. Lockner's bill..... £297 8 2
Mr. Skipwith's bill, as taxed..... 266 9 4

Making the whole costs of the Court of Arches, to be paid by Mr. Campkin, £563 17s. 6d. Towards which the Committee have received the following amounts:—

J. R. Mills, Esq., Kingswood Lodge.....	£10 0 0
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A Friend.....	0 19 0
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Rev. G. Verrall, Bromley.....	0 7 6
Rev. J. Ross, Woodbridge.....	0 7 0
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Rev. C. Howell, Sedbury.....	0 5 0
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Rev. D. E. Griffiths, Cannock.....	0 1 0
Rev. J. Buckingham, per "British Banner".....	1 0 0
Master J. S. Thompson, per "Patriot".....	0 10 6
Miss C. E. Thompson, ditto.....	0 10 6
Rev. E. T. Hunt, ditto.....	1 0 0
W. B., ditto.....	0 10 0
Samuel Latham, Esq., Epping.....	2 0 0
Melbourn and its neighbourhood, already received.....	63 14 3
Total.....	£133 12 10

A deficit is thus left of £430 4s. 8d., towards which subscriptions are earnestly invited, or the consequences to Mr. Campkin will be most painful and embarrassing. John Fordham, Esq., Baldoek-street, Royston, Treasurer, or the Secretary, will receive Subscriptions; if by Post Office Order, made payable at Royston, Herts; or they will be received at this Office.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN HARTSANT, Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire,
Honorary Secretary.

NATIVE MISSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE DEPARTURE OF MRS. WILLATS, by the West India Mail Packet, on the 17th of this month, to labour as a Teacher among the coloured population at Belize, in British Honduras, in connexion with the Baptist Church there, affords a favourable opportunity of responding to an earnest appeal from Mr. Alexander Henderson, the Pastor of that Church, to his supporters in Great Britain, for gifts of school materials, furniture, and books, for the use of eight Sabbath-schools and five day-schools, now entirely dependent upon him for supplies.

Parcels addressed to "Mr. Henderson, for the Honduras Mission," may be sent to W. H. H.ckett's, 8, Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, and communications addressed to Mr. F. Crowe, 64, Nicholas-street, Hoxton.

Contributions towards defraying the said Teacher's passage, or donations of books for the Native Teachers' Library in Belize, are much needed, and will be thankfully received by the same parties.

NOTICE.

SHOULD this meet the Eye of a humble, devoted Minister of the Gospel, who is desirous to be very usefully engaged in Christ's vineyard, he is particularly requested to turn his attention to the fashionable town of Brighton (Sussex), where there is greatly needed, not a fashionable, but earnest, simple, faithful ministry; a man who could rather more conveniently turn his steps towards, and bend his neck to enter, the dwellings of the poor than those of the rich; one who, on the great principle of faith, would thus enter such a responsible office, making salary only a secondary consideration.

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NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth usual Meeting of the Members of the National Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society, commonly called the National Freehold Land Society, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, 19th September, 1851, at six o'clock in the evening precisely.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM,

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NOVA SCOTIA and **NEW BRUNSWICK** were originally colonized by emigrants from New England, who brought with them to those regions the religious principles of their ancestors, the Pilgrim Fathers. These settlers succeeded in forming several Congregational Churches, which afterwards gradually declined, in consequence of the lack of a suitable ministry to fill the pulpits which had become vacant; as well as to occupy the many openings for usefulness that were presented in the rising settlements of these provinces.

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Arrangements are now made to commence the first session of Gorham College in October next. The Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, in connexion with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, has given its sanction to the undertaking by voting a grant of £100 per annum in aid of the Theological department of the Institution.

The Rev. Frederick Tomkins, M.A., late of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has been appointed the Principal of the College; and, at the earnest request of the Council, has just arrived in this country to solicit some additional subscriptions to aid in the purchase of books, philosophical apparatus, and other indispensable articles. It being believed that this College is calculated directly and indirectly to aid, to a great extent, the important designs contemplated by the Colonial Missionary Society, as well as the special end for which it is intended, an earnest appeal is now made to the friends of Colonial Missions, to the advocates of voluntary religious education, and to the conservators of evangelical religion, in furtherance of the object which has brought Mr. Tomkins to England.

James Spicer, Treasurer of the Colonial Missionary Society; Thomas James, Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society; James C. Galaway, formerly agent of the Colonial Missionary Society in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the above parties, and also at the office of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *British Banner*, *Christian Times*, and the *Standard of Freedom*.

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BENEFINK and COMPANY,

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And if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully, visit this establishment.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

UNWELCOME DAYLIGHT.

"And add thy name,
O Sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams."

DAY is breaking. Silently, but very perceptibly, the new morn of intelligence advances. Things made for the night, and well-beseeming it, lose their comeliness as we lose our need of them. Candles are blown out and put by in dark closets. The gas-lights which were but now the glory of our streets, "pale their ineffectual fires," until the lamplighter, in merciful remembrance of what they have been, turns them off, and hides their humiliation. Many a scene, got up by human ingenuity and taste, and through the dark hours looking as brilliant as the banquetting chamber in the palace of Oberon, undergoes a change of appearance like that of fine linen under a microscope—its colours are dim, its coarseness is obtrusive, its blemishes are revealed. Aye! and many a beauty returning home at dawn from the assemblies of gaiety in which her charms were held to be peerless, would do well to veil her face, and conceal from over-curious passengers those proofs, alas! too palpable in the blush of morn, that art has been taxed for the supposed benefit of nature.

Day is breaking. Cock-roaches had better withdraw! And you, ye little intruders, whose presence no one welcomes, and whose midnight revels the cleanly are not apt to encourage on their premises, perhaps, for your own sakes, the less you linger after daylight the better. No doubt you have homes where you bring up those "large little families" of yours upon anything but a vegetarian diet, and to these, wherever they may be—generally an impenetrable mystery to housekeepers—it certainly were safer for you to retire. Night is departing—depart you likewise!

Last week, we noted some of the signs and proofs that the age is a thinking one, and that its thoughts are mainly occupied upon realities. Myriads are engaged in studying the laws of Nature, and in turning them to practical account. Myriads more, if not actually pursuing the investigation, are catching from those who do those habits of keen observation, and that disrelish of mere appearances and assumptions, which invariably precede any large acquaintance with the works of God. It bodes ill for pretences of all sorts, when men's intellectual exercises are carried on chiefly in a region of visible and tangible facts. The material universe has upon it, everywhere legible, the impress of divinity. There wants no Act of Parliament to settle its claims, nor to guard its honours. Nothing is labelled there with sonorous titles—no promise is there put forth that is not more than made good. Work is done—done to perfection, whether the eye of man heeds or neglects it. Everything is systematic, orderly, true. There is power, but it is not noisy. There is wisdom, but it is always reserved. There is beneficence, but it makes no parade. There is grandeur, but, withal, wondrous condescension. No exaggeration—no flattery. Courty, but companionable. Worthy of profoundest homage, but doing, without hesitation, most menial service. Human

minds cannot abide long in this region—cannot frequently come in contact with these moral manifestations of physical science—without acquiring a faculty for detecting imposture, and nourishing into strength a natural distaste for it. The smell of a tap-room is not pleasant after an early walk over the mountains—nor are heel-taps of porter grateful to him who has just freshened and purified himself by bathing in a limpid stream.

Nevertheless, it is to intelligence thus generally sharpened, thus conversant with reality, thus braced and vivified by companionship with truths, that our State-ecclesiastics offer their miserable semblances of divinity. They fancy, too, and some folks who seldom look beyond their noses agree with them, that they are making head-way. Romanism believes itself to be prospering on the continent—Anglicanism thinks it is making progress in Great Britain, and Priestism everywhere congratulates itself upon a renewal of its strength. Hollow—hollow, we say—hollow as a drum. Apostolical succession, sacramental efficacy, prelatial sanctity, clerical assumptions of dominion over men's faith, and all the old-world trumpery which modern Churchmen have re-laquered—does Charles James of London, or Henry of Exeter, suppose that society believes in such trash? What! men whose business is with truths solidier even than they seem, is it imagined that they rely upon the asseverations of ecclesiastics touching their own necessity and influence in relation to the things of the soul and of God? No, no! The public may not very audibly denounce these pious fictions of the prelacy, but they have little faith in them. Belief rests very much more upon certain facts than upon mystical dogmas. For every one man who regards the bishops of the Church of England as representing the holy apostolical synod at Jerusalem, there are at least a hundred who believe them to be very rich, very grasping, not particularly honest, and by no means void of worldly ambition—elected to office by a sham, most unblushingly arranged and perpetrated under the very eye of Heaven—and invested with honours and privileges which they of Galilee would have repudiated with high-souled scorn. For every one man who credits the self-glorification of Oxford and London, there are hundreds who receive as true the revelations of Horsman and Hall. And for every one man who trembles before the winking Madonna at Rimini, there are thousands who, in their hearts, curse the Pope and his Cardinals as incorrigible tyrants, and whose spirits will leap forth in a shout of irrepressible joy, when the throne of the sovereign pontiff, as it will be, is hurled to the dust by outraged humanity.

Day is breaking, and the Establishment remains. Yes! but how? Having its roots in the religious convictions of men? No, but in their dread of change, their sense of worldly convenience, their love of respectability—poor guarantees for its stability when the stormy winds of revolution begin to howl! Impostures cannot bear much light—and it is very commonly known that the State Church is not what it pretends to be. Care to destroy it is not very widely awakened as yet. But faith in it is gone. Everything is conspiring to extinguish the last sparks of that. It is an unreality in the midst of an age that gets to be every year more and more anxious for the real. It is a tree, the roots of which have been killed. It is a stage-scene surprised by early day. It is a weed which the sunshine withers. The institution, viewed externally, may appear unchanged—look at it in men's thoughts and hearts, and how many years' purchase is it worth?

The Church by Act of Parliament, like a decayed tooth whose nerve is destroyed, will be gradually got rid of by life—surrounding life—the life of active minds. It may hold its place some time longer, but every day's use will loosen it. The country cannot feed on knowledge of any kind, without being painfully reminded of its unsoundness. The services of a dentist may be declined, but with no hope nor wish of saving the dead incumbrance. That, it is generally felt, must go at last—but not necessarily by a wrench. Meanwhile, it is treated very tenderly, as loose

teeth often are—is used as lightly as may be, and is spared any rude shocks. Gold ligatures are used to fasten it, and newly-invented enamel to preserve it. But all is in vain. For as surely as vitality casts out dead matter, and light reveals what is worthless, so surely will the expanding intellectual life of the nation get rid of what it cannot assimilate nor quicken—so surely, where sympathies are already destroyed, bodily extrusion will follow. Either the truthful thinking of the people must be stopped, or the State Church, as a sham amidst realities, will be presently put aside as a useless anomaly.

THE BRITISH SLAVE-MARKET.

CHelsea wails. Its fifty thousand souls are offered to the highest bidder. Lord Cadogan owns them—thus far, at least, that to him belongs the legal and saleable right of appointing their spiritual teacher and pastor—and Lord Cadogan is in want of cash.

Who will have the religious oversight of Chelsea? Going, gentlemen—going, dirt cheap! The cure of fifty thousand souls—mark that! or, here are other, and perhaps stronger, inducements:—

A DETACHED RECTORY HOUSE,
Seated in its own Grounds, approached
by a Carriage Drive.
WITH TWO ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOMS,
39 feet long, having gilt mouldings, marble Chimney
Piece, and Steps to Pleasure Ground.
A CAPITAL DINING-ROOM,
and Library and Bed-room adjoining.
THE GROUNDS
are disposed in Lawn, Plantation, Garden,
and range of Green Houses, ornamented with timber,
and surrounded by serpentine gravelled walks.
RENT CHARGE, RENT OF HOUSES,
producing together, independent of House,
One thousand four hundred and eighty-four Pounds;
and also
Further Increase of £1,256
On the dropping in of Lives in Leases.

Chelsea is in deep distress. Chelsea is on its knees before the public, begging what? that it may be spared the ignominy of a sale? No! but that its 50,000 souls may be bought in for an evangelical pastor. What, if a Papist should purchase them? Horrible! What if a Puseyite should be their next lord? Scarcely less afflicting! Oh, subscribe ye pious! Out with your purses, ye wealthy Protestants! Buy us, and make us your own!

And this in England—in the metropolis—in the neighbourhood of the Great Exhibition—in the latter half of the nineteenth century! Lift up your head, shame-stricken America—we can beat you in impudent sin. We can plunge deeper than ever you did in the mire of infamy. You sell men's persons and interests in this world—we sell their souls and their interests for the next. Match the atrocious impiety of the above advertisement, if you can. But, there, you cannot. We can beat you even in wickedness.

Is the case a singular one? Not at all. Similar advertisements may be seen every day. More than half the parishes of the kingdom are private property. More than half the clergy of the Establishment are nominated to their benefices by individual patrons. It was but the other day that a Royal Commission, having prelates as members, proposed to raise the wind for the erection of new churches by selling into private hands, some seven or eight hundred pieces of ecclesiastical patronage now belonging to the Crown. Why should Chelsea complain? Its slavery is not singular.

People blame Lord Cadogan—they had better look nearer home. For fashion's sake, they abet the system of which this is but an isolated specimen. The entire Church Establishment, of which, in this country, patronage is a main feature, is a huge money concern—kept up with a view to its political influence, and its immense property. Sees are disposed of on much the same plan as parishes—the only difference being that in the one case the post is bartered for Ministerial support, and in the other for hard cash. The infamy of the system is admitted on all hands—but it is still tolerated. Every outrage, however, is doing its

work. Faith is gone—love is gone—sense of convenience will not last long. One of these days, Chelsea, or some less aristocratic parish, will be daring enough to protest that its spiritual interests are in its own keeping—not to be sold to the priest of the highest bidder. But then, this is a height of magnanimity to which none can hope to rise, who cannot meet the expense of their own religious oversight and worship. The slaves deserve to be sold by auction, till in resolution, as well as in knowledge, they cease to accept slavery. They reap but what they have sown.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

We mentioned in our last that on the fifth day (Monday) of the sittings of the Alliance, Dr. Achilli was presented to and addressed the Conference. "The order of the day" was, "the religious state and prospects of Italy." On its being read, the Chairman (Sir Culling Eardley) alluded to the declaration by Primate Cullen, at the great Dublin meeting, that "the Pope as well as the bishops were the true friends of religious liberty." He (Sir C. Eardley) would not enter into any gladiatorial exhibition with Archbishop Cullen; he was a man of deserved reputation in many respects, and of high moral character; but he had made a statement which was utterly untrue, and which he owed it to himself as a professed Christian, as a man in high station, and as a gentleman, to vindicate if he could. He (Sir Culling) would content himself with calling two witnesses, who would diametrically oppose that statement, and afterwards making a proposition which would test its truth.

Rev. M. Revel, Moderator of the Church of the Waldenses, was the first of the gentlemen thus introduced. He denied the truth of the statement of Archbishop Cullen, and adduced facts to support his denial. So late as the previous Saturday he received intelligence that nine brethren, who met outside the city of Florence to read the Scriptures together, were seized and thrown into prison. Another fact was, that two Waldensian brethren, one of whom had been invited to preside over a Christian assembly in Florence, were surprised and conducted to prison, and afterwards transported to the frontiers of the Duchy. Seven other persons were imprisoned for the same cause, and six of them were exiled. Baptist Noel, who had translated M. Revel's observations from the French, added that all this had taken place in that state of Italy which was by far the best governed.

The Chairman then called upon Signor Saffi, one of the triumvirs by whom (with Mazzini and Armellini) Rome was governed during the Republic. The purport of his brief address—as interpreted by Mr. Tonna—was, that a religious element was at the bottom of the political movements of Italy. As matters of fact, he stated:—

On the first return of the Pope to Rome, and on the reaction that took place, the questions of religious and of political offence were deliberately and palpably mixed together by the Government, so that when an inquisition was made in any house, the greatest proof of crime that could be found was the possession of the Scriptures, and for this I know that nine persons were on one single occasion thrown into prison last winter; and in all the cases before the tribunals, offences against religion were mixed up with offences of a political nature. But so far I have been speaking of a negative coercion, by which men were prevented from following that which their consciences directed; but there is more to be said; there is a positive manner in which men have been forced to do that which their consciences rebelled against—to join in ceremonies and worship which their consciences refused, and which they were compelled to do by physical force. As an instance of this, I may refer to the students in the Universities. They are obliged to attend certain religious exercises, certain ceremonies of the Church of Rome; and if they fail to do so, they are at once excluded from the privileges of study, and from the career that is open before them; and they are altogether shut out from education. Moreover, I have direct intelligence, that many persons have been peculiarly fined for not having attended religious services, whether at Easter or on other particular days, for not attending mass, or worshipping according to the dogmas of the Church of Rome. Many of the inquisitions for Bibles and religious books took place at so late a period as the close of last year, or the beginning of this.

Sir Culling Eardley: Here are facts from separate localities, on reliable testimony, disproving the assertion of Primate Cullen, whom I here publicly charge with stating what is untrue [cheers]—and I ask that gentleman whether, if we arrange a Deputation to his Holiness to seek for our brethren in Italy that amount of religious liberty which Catholics enjoy here, he (Primate Cullen) will assist us in procuring an interview with the Pope? ["hear, hear," and cheers.]

Dr. Giacinto Achilli next spoke. He declared that he would no longer bear the calumnies which had been circulated against him. Directly the courts were open, he should institute proceedings against Father Newman, D.D., for a libellous pamphlet bearing his name. Dr. Achilli, in addressing himself to the refutation of Archbishop Cullen's assertion, drew a striking contrast between Papal and Protestant countries. The Pope, he affirmed, had united the sovereigns of Italy in a league, and they now governed their dominions according to the directions of his Holiness. In Naples there was formerly much toleration, for which the Pope threatened to excommunicate the late King and his Minister. Look at Naples now! When formerly it was attempted to re-introduce the inquisition, it caused a popular outbreak. But what was the case now? Three thousand priests were imprisoned, chiefly for religious causes [hear]—and the mere possession of a copy of Diodati's Bible

would render any one liable to imprisonment. A man in Piedmont the other day was fined 250 francs for speaking against the Catholic dogmas of indulgences, purgatory, and the worship of the saints. In the Roman States matters were worse. In the prisons of the Inquisition no names were given, and the relatives of the prisoners could not even discover the state of their health. Dr. Achilli then gave some encouraging statements with regard to the circulation of the Scriptures, which, however, it was considered, could not be detailed through the press without the risk of subjecting many Italians to trouble and danger. Mr. Tonna, who had translated Dr. Achilli's speech, stated that the work of the propagation of the gospel was going on rapidly. He could point to churches of 600 or 800, who met in secret, to read the Bible and worship God. This discussion was then adjourned to a private meeting, in order to give confidential details. M. Revel again addressed the Conference; giving some interesting details as to the condition of the Vaudois Church, whose ministry, hospitals, and schools, he represented as flourishing. The Rev. Baptist Noel translated these remarks, and eulogized M. Revel for his faithfulness to evangelical Protestantism in a time of heterodoxy.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of the United States, detailed some interesting particulars relative to the progress of the gospel in the Turkish empire, especially in connexion with the American Board of Foreign Missions. The American mission in Syria, he said, held its station at Beyrout, at the base of Mount Lebanon. The first thing which attracted attention there, was a translation of the Scriptures into Arabic, from the Latin Vulgate, which Roman Catholic scholars held to be of equal authority with the original. Such a translation would be the best that had ever been made, seeing that the language was cognate to that in which the Bible itself was written. English influence was of the greatest use in Turkey, and especially at Constantinople, where it was exercised by Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador, of whom the missionaries invariably spoke with the greatest affection and respect. There was hardly an office in the gift of the Queen of England of more importance to the interests of Christianity and of the world than that of representing this country at the Sublime Porte.

Risk Allah Effendi, an Armenian, who had diplomas in medicine from London and Paris, and who was about to return to Syria to exercise his knowledge of medicine and of the gospel, in connexion with the missionaries, addressed a few words to the assembly, after which the session adjourned.

The evening session was commenced by the reading of a long paper by the Rev. J. Jordan, vicar of Enstone, on "Sabbath desecration." The chief causes of Sabbath desecration were said to be the sale of intoxicating drinks, cheap excursion trains, and the increase of Government traffic in letters. Statistics on these subjects were very difficult to obtain; but in the absence of that there was plenty of general evidence that the Sabbath was fearfully desecrated in this country. It was needless to attempt to prove that gin-palaces were very extensively open on the Sabbath. The extent of the Sunday railway traffic might be judged of from the fact, that according to the railway books there were 1,350 trains running on the Sabbath, besides short trains, which were also very numerous, and presented a great temptation to the public to desecrate the Lord's-day. Only one line in England, one in Scotland, and one in Wales, were distinguished by not running on the Sabbath. Now, while the laws of the country prevented persons engaging on the Sabbath in their ordinary trades, why should public-houses be allowed to be open, the railways to be in full operation, and Government itself use the rails for the conveyance of letters? It was professed that these things were done for the public good, whereas it could not admit of a doubt, that selfishness was at the bottom of it all. While he (the writer) would not have a law for forcing people to attend a place of worship, he would legislate for the prevention of labour on the Sabbath. If a Ten Hours Bill were necessary for the factories, a Six Days Bill was no less needed for the general population of the country. The following was the circulation of the Prize Essays on the Sabbath question:—

First Three Prize Essays	195,250
Pearl of Days	50,000
Tract Society's Essays	179,000
Essays on the "Charter"	115,500
Hendersonian Testimony Essays.	10,000
Printed by Authors themselves	36,000
Essays written for Local Prizes	24,000

609,750

The three first essays had also been translated into German, and had been instrumental in originating several Working Men's Sabbath Protection Societies. One of these (the Glasgow Association) presented an address to M. Montalembert on his report to the National Assembly of France on Sabbath observance; which was courteously acknowledged. The paper further remarks upon the conduct of the Royal Commission and City Corporation in sanctioning with their presence a Sabbath display of water-works at Versailles—in contrast to the course adopted by the Peace Congress of 1849. Mr. Jordan concluded by moving a resolution, to the effect, that it was the duty of all Christian people to set their faces against the desecration of the Lord's day; and pledging the Alliance to make renewed efforts for its due observance.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, Mr. Edwards, of Liverpool, mentioned that in some of the manufacturing towns in the north of England, treats were sometimes given to school children in

the form of Sunday excursions. The Rev. Mr. Anderson contended that the Fourth Commandment was an essential part of the moral law, and referred to the case of omnibus and cab-drivers, and their exclusion from Sabbath privileges. One omnibus-driver had told him that he was obliged to drive fifteen hours on week days and sixteen hours on Sundays, and that he had not been able to attend divine service for twenty years. The Rev. J. R. Mackenzie deprecated the practice of ministers travelling on Sundays, previous to the delivery of their sermons at a distance. Mr. Jordan's resolution was passed unanimously; and the sitting closed shortly after nine o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

At ten o'clock the next morning Dr. Wardlaw took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton delivered an address, of which the following is the most striking passage:—

Man's process is the process of mechanical extension; God's process is the process of dynamical elevation. Man may erect a church, may map out its territories, arrange its polity, and fix its standards; and he may even bestir himself to recruit its ranks with crowding proselytes; but it is the Church's living Head alone who can lift its membership into the region of a lofty spiritual-mindedness. . . . Were a flat of the Great Creator now to lift our own and the neighbouring coast, with the entwining ocean-channel, a few fathoms above their present level, the "natural enemies" would find that they were not only neighbours, but the same mainland. And were that process inverted which is at present allowing a vast continent on the Southern Seas slowly to subside—so that the Sandwich and other isles are merely its dwindling peaks, maintained above the water's edge by the labours of the coral insect—were that process inverted, and the land that for ages has been slowly settling down, to be suddenly uplifted again—how astonished would those rude barbarians be who have hitherto warred for their insular independence—how astonished would they be to find, that instead of occupying each his seagirt isle, they were only inhabitants of adjacent mountain tops!—so, at this moment, the Evangelical Churches are many, and each is begirdled with its own seclusion and sundering flood—its own polity, its own prejudices, its waters of separation. Yet soon as the Divine Spirit shall move on this troubled deep, and blowing back the waters make the dry land appear—soon as his elevating energy shall speak the word, "Arise, shine," we shall see church by church emerging, and as the zone round each extends and widens, those that once seemed several islets in a driving sea will find themselves only several summits of the same vast continent.

After singing and prayer in the French language, the chairman delivered an address; in the course of which he observed, that Popery was the subject of the day:—

Popery knows not how to blush. We need not go far back, or far away, for an exemplification. Was there a blush on the cheek of the self-constituted "Primate of all Ireland," when the other day, looking history and the world in the face, he gave utterance to the following most veracious sentences?—"Wherever the Roman Catholic Church has prevailed, there civil and religious liberty has followed; wherever Catholicity has been superseded, there slavery has followed. Thus it has been in every country since the beginning of Christianity." Such is the historical truthfulness, and such the unpresuming modesty of the Papacy! And its unity is demonstrably as shameless a fiction as its liberty. It has no existence. It is a word with no corresponding reality.

Dr. Wardlaw was succeeded in the chair by W. Brodie Gurney, Esq.

Dr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, then read a paper on the aggressions of the Papacy in the British empire. He noticed the progress made by Popery during the present generation; remarking upon the difficulty of procuring authentic information with regard to the numerical strength of the accession which had been gained, except in the case of men who once occupied a prominent position in the Protestant world. He noticed the fact that the reverse of this had been the case in Ireland, where large numbers had been converted from Popery to Scripture truth, a result which he attributed to the reading of the Scriptures and the preaching which had been established in the native language. He deprecated the contempt with which too many Protestants regarded Popery, flattering themselves that, because they lived in the nineteenth century, that enlightened men could not be won over to such a system. This supposition was utterly unwarranted by the facts. Any system, and Popery among the rest, if it were established for a long period, must of necessity acquire strength; and it would, therefore, be necessary to take very active measures in seeking its overthrow. He next took an historical glance at the workings of Popery, both in this country and in France. With regard to its ultimate destiny, Popery could not be reformed, but would be assuredly destroyed, and that utterly. He believed, however, that the present policy of Rome was not, as many supposed, subversive of its interest, but would tend very materially to its diffusion and temporary strength. The success of the present movement against Popery would depend mainly on the way in which the Protestant feeling which had been evoked might be directed, and this, again, would depend much upon the way in which British Christians and churches discharged the duty to which they were called. The Doctor then adverted to the encouragement given by the Government to Popery, and contended that all positive national patronage to such a system should be immediately and entirely withdrawn—a sentiment which was responded to by loud applause. This, he considered, was a practical measure, in which all true Protestants, while differing on other points connected with this subject, might, without any compromise of principle, heartily unite; and this, if accomplished, would not only be "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to Popery, but it would free the nation from the guilt

of a great national sin, and thereby draw down upon the people of this land the blessing of the Almighty [loud applause].

On the conclusion of this paper, Dr. Steane brought up the report of the council on the American slavery question. It was as follows:—

The council report that they have had much friendly converse with their American brethren, in which frank and courteous explanations have been mutually given, which have shown how important it is for Christians residing on opposite shores of the Atlantic to have a clear understanding of each other's position, and to assist each other in discouraging national jealousies, and in promoting the interests of humanity and religion; that the American brethren have made no request that the British organization should not still adhere to its constitution as originally settled; and that the council are also satisfied that no alteration should be made in it. At the same time, the council recommend that in the intercourse between the Christians of the two countries, all uncharitable actions and expressions be avoided; and they desire to encourage their brethren from the United States to renew their efforts to revive the organization of the Evangelical Alliance existing there, in accordance with the resolution of the Conference of 1846, in the confidence that, by the Divine blessing, the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed their progress, will, in answer to prayer, and under the influence of their united wisdom and charity, gradually give way until they are altogether removed.

A question was raised as to whether any discussion should follow the reading of this report, which was decided by the Chairman requesting the Conference to resume the order of the day. The conversation on Dr. Cunningham's paper was therefore entered upon.

The Rev. Mr. Walker (of Aberdeen) remarked that Mr. Macaulay, in his review of Ranke's "History of the Popes," had said that Popery had as many diversities in its communion as Protestants, but knew how to make use of her diversities for carrying out her objects, putting every man in the place suited to his capacity; thus, the Countess of Huntingdon would no doubt have been named by her St. Selina, and Mrs. Fry, "Superior of the Convent of the Sisters of the Gaols." Why should not Christians make use of the same power of association, and find among themselves men, no matter how diversified, who were agreed in the common object of advancing truth and opposing error? The Rev. Mr. Dickenson (of the Moravian Church), objected to Protestant workmen serving Papists; Protestant families employing Roman Catholic servants; and, above all, Protestant ministers eating and drinking with idolatrous Popish priests. The Rev. Mr. Lothian could not go this length—religious differences could not weaken moral obligations; but he warned young persons against attending Catholic places of worship on grand occasions. Dr. Brown also objected to Mr. Dickinson's extreme views, and asserted, from his own experience as a Protestant preacher in Ireland, the beneficial effects of combining personal friendliness with religious fidelity. The Rev. J. Blackburn believed the recent progress of Popery was rather superficial than real. He rejoiced at the glorious manifestation of political Protestantism which this country had lately exhibited; and which could only be compared to that of the times of James II. People, however, were getting tired of controversial and polemical lectures on the subject. Dr. Edgar (of Belfast) represented a society of excellent females in Connaught, in whose schools there were 2,000 poor children, ninety-nine in every hundred of whom were Roman Catholic. The girls who learnt sewing there, as soon as they knew how to use finger and thumb, snapped them at the priest.

At four o'clock the Conference adjourned till six, when the Rev. Mr. Ellis took the chair. The discussion on Dr. Cunningham's paper was at once resumed. Dr. Steane presented, on behalf of the council, a string of resolutions, condemnatory of Popery as a religious system; and declaring further—

That all support given to Popery by the Legislature and the Government is contrary to the principles inculcated by the word of God, and inimical to the true interests of the nation, and expresses the conviction that such support, especially as it exists in the form of pecuniary endowments, should be withdrawn, whether granted to it at home or in foreign parts of the British empire, and that henceforth it should receive no countenance nor encouragement from the rulers of the land.

Dr. Begg proposed, and the Rev. W. Johnstone (of Dublin) seconded, the adoption of the resolutions. Several speakers recommended open air preaching against Popery; and the Rev. Mr. Gordon (of Walsingham) cautioned the Conference against itinerant Protestant lecturers. The Rev. Mr. Walker (of Aberdeen) characterised the resolutions as "mealy-mouthed;" and moved as an amendment that they be remitted to the council for improvement, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Leppington. Mr. Oldham and Dr. Cunningham objected. Dr. Steane defended the Alliance from the charge of having done nothing against Popery—they had interfered on behalf of Dr. Achilli, obtained essays on the general subject, and originated the Protestant Alliance. As the authors of the amendment declined to withdraw it, it was put from the chair, and only three hands appeared for it.

The Rev. Mr. Dickenson then proposed the following amendment:—

That a society be formed, in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, for inviting and encouraging ministers of various denominations to go out, two and two, or more, and preach sermons in the open air, to which the attendance of Romanists should be invited; and also to procure Scripture readers, and other agents, to occupy various stations throughout the country, to impede the progress of Popery, and inculcate scriptural truth amongst Romanists.

The Rev. Mr. Leppington seconded the amendment, which, on being put to the meeting, was rejected by a very large majority. The original resolutions were then put and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Redpath engaged in prayer; and the Conference adjourned about nine o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Robson (of Glasgow), presided over the devotional exercises, and, with the Rev. Mr. Glynn, addressed the Conference.

Sir Culling Eardley, on taking the chair, suggested that a breakfast and conversazione should be given to the forty or fifty friends specially interested in France and Switzerland.

Dr. Cox stated, that arrangements had been made for Deputations of foreign brethren to visit Bristol, Leamington, Birmingham, and Liverpool, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of September.

Dr. Steane announced, that John Henderson, Esq., had kindly offered to present a copy of each of the following volumes to every foreign member attending the Alliance:—"Essays on Christian Union," "The Christian Sabbath," and the three first Prize Essays on the Sabbath by Working Men.

Mr. A. J. Bost briefly addressed the Conference on the state of religion in France. The only fact mentioned was, that the Rationalists had excluded 200 Evangelical ministers from the pulpits of the Protestant Church.

Pastor Monod (of Marseilles), read a paper on "Popery in France," prepared by M. E. de Presensé. As to the external prosperity of Popery, its places of worship were never more brilliant or better filled, although the heart of the people was not engaged; and never in modern times had more effective preachers mounted its pulpits. It had 239 hospitals, or charitable institutions, 1,012 schools for young ladies, 48 missionary establishments, and 203 clerical colleges, furnishing missionaries to every shore; while the receipts of the greatest Catholic Missionary Society in France during the year 1850 was above three million francs. But Romanism, with all its resources, was not able to be the leader of the age, because it opposed every improvement both in Church and State. It was completely adverse to modern society; and had, therefore, no moral influence upon the people. The clergy also were extremely divided, as well as ignorant and superstitious, and the lower clergy were much dissatisfied; the time would come when, like the *tiers état* of the nation, their voice must be heard.

The Rev. Dr. Redpath read a paper on Switzerland by Professor Vulliemin. It traced the religious history of the republics from their formation to the recent expulsion of the Jesuits and suppression of the monasteries. Since then all had the same liberty of worship, and Protestantism had considerably risen in favour and influence. But though Rome had been thrown down, she was not subdued, and seemed resolved that she would not be vanquished.

A paper by the Rev. Dr. Grandpierre on the Observance of the Sabbath in France was then read to the Conference by the Rev. T. R. Birks. It described the desecration of the Sabbath as attributable, in a great measure, to the Romish Church. The shops, stalls, coffee-houses, theatres, and all such places, were open on the Sabbath, and were more brilliant, and frequented by greater numbers than on other days. The artisans generally worked on the Sunday and rested on the Monday, while the Government allowed public works to proceed on that day. In fact, it was the chief day of the week, for work as well as pleasure. The Protestants of France respected the Sabbath, but many of them neglected public worship; in certain seasons of the year their churches had to be closed for weeks together, and Sunday evening services were not generally held.

Dr. Cox commenced the discussion of this paper by deprecating the interference of Government in the question as unscriptural as well as impolitic. But though he would not, in the slightest degree, compel men to the observance of the Sabbath, he would protect them in doing so. Dr. Cooke (of Paris) remarked on the conduct of the Lord Mayor in attending Versailles on a Sunday. The Rev. John Jordan urged the continental brethren not to solicit legislative enactments for the due observance of the Sabbath, while, at the same time, they might ask Government to assist those in observing it who were desirous of doing so.

The morning sitting concluded with the reading of a short paper by M. Paul Cook on Sunday-schools in France. The first Sunday-school in France, he said, was established in the year 1817, and from that period they had gone on gradually increasing till the present, when the number was about 200, comprising some 7,500 scholars—more than half female. Many of these schools had no teachers but the pastor, who taught them in the same manner as he did his congregation; others were conducted on the English plan.

On resuming, at six o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Heavy-sides read a translation of a paper by M. Napoleon Roussell, on Infidelity in France. After stating that only one million of Bibles had been distributed during a quarter of a century among thirty-six millions of people, he assigned the reasons why France rejects Christianity—1st. Because many are wholly ignorant of it. 2nd. Because others have a gross misconception of its nature. 3rd. Because it does not primarily address itself to human reason. 4th. Because it is patronized by the priests and by the State. We must, therefore, he concluded, 1st. Make it known to the ignorant. 2. Combat the false notions of those who are deceived, that is, the Romanists. 3. Establish religious institutions which are independent of the Government, and which are conducted rather by laity than clergy, and calculated to satisfy the characteristic demands of the French mind; or, more concisely, we must evangelize France, enter into controversy with Rome, and use for the purpose chiefly lay agents.

A paper by M. Burnier on Infidelity in French Switzerland was next presented. It was a long and valuable dissertation. It appeared that in this coun-

try, as in France, the great cause of infidelity is the Romish Church, and that in some of the cantons it is very prevalent. It was of two kinds—the Pantheistic Mysticism of Lamennais, and the Socialist Materialism of Germany. The habit of swearing and drunkenness was very general, as, also, was licentiousness and vice of every description. Materialism was most extensively spread among the people in nearly all parts of the country. The same ignorance that existed among the country people did not obtain in the towns, and among the artisan population; but, nevertheless, their moral condition was by no means better, and the wives surpassed their husbands in infidelity and immorality. The wound was immense, and it required great effort and zeal on behalf of the Christians of that and other lands to correct the great evil which existed.

The Rev. Professor Baup read a paper on the general religious statistics of French Switzerland. His object was to show what influence existed as a counteractive to the vice and infidelity described in the last paper. Towards the first quarter of the present century, a revival of religion took place in many of the cantons, which met with severe persecution and annoyance. A free Evangelical Church was formed in March, 1847, and things were in a transition state in many places at the present time. Great attention was being bestowed upon the religious instruction of the young, from which much permanent good was expected to flow. It was a good sign, also, that Evangelical doctrines were advancing among the pastors of the Protestant Church; political agitation, however, had much impeded the progress of religious truth in many of the cantons. Dissent from the National Church obtained much more in the French than in the German cantons. The ministers of the National Church were chosen by the people, but paid by the State. The system of the Plymouth Brethren was at present in the ascendant, but the time must, it was believed, soon arrive, when it would undergo some modification, in the matter especially of its exclusiveness. The Wesleyans were prospering. They were devoting much attention to schools for the young. Some of the churches were composed of both Baptists and Pædobaptists, the constitutions being so framed as to admit a variety of views, because it was thought that such differences of opinion were not of sufficient importance to cause separation. It being now the hour of adjournment, much of the report was obliged to be omitted; and, after prayer had been offered by the Rev. G. Fisch, the sitting closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Rev. T. R. Brooke presided over the devotional exercises; and with the Rev. W. L. Thornton, addressed the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Innes (of Edinburgh) added a few remarks, and offered prayer.

Dr. Andrew Thomson read a paper on "Religious liberty—British Protestants in Papal countries." Commencing with an expression of regret that our Government did not insert clauses in their treaties with Papal powers for the protection of our own subjects, the paper went on to allude in detail to the case of Dr. Kalley; the want of a Protestant burial-ground in Madrid; the jealousy with which the Protestant congregations of Lisbon, Genoa, &c., are watched; and the detention of Bibles and religious books belonging to English travellers in Italy. Dr. Thompson dwelt also on the liberal professions of Lord Palmerston, and urged that he be called upon to realize them.

After a few words from the Rev. W. H. Rule, Rev. Howard Hinton read a short paper by the Rev. F. O'Neill on "Religious liberty in Sweden." It was stated that Lutheranism, with Episcopacy, was the established religion of Sweden; and no dissent was allowed, except to Jews. Neglect of the ordinances of the Church was punished by the loss of civil privileges, even of the right to marry; and children were sometimes torn from their mothers' arms by the constable that they might be baptized. All religious services but those ordained by law were forbidden; but some of the clergy connived at them, and exert themselves to get the law altered.

The Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg, spoke on the state of religious liberty in Germany. Wurtemberg was the only state in which Dissent was not persecuted. In Mecklenburgh, at the present time, severe measures were taken. That Government might be influenced as the Senate of Hamburg had been in his own case—by memorials from British Christians. Leith and other towns in the North sent over a deputation, and a memorial with ten thousand signatures, which produced a powerful effect.

M. Ruan briefly addressed the Conference on the same subject.

Dr. Steane presented a series of resolutions on the subject, in which some verbal alterations were desired; and they were withdrawn for that day.

In the evening a conversazione was held; J. Henderson, Esq., presiding. Dr. Krummacher and Dr. Da Costa, a converted Dutch Jew, were among the speakers.

NINTH DAY.

Dr. M'Crie presided over the devotional exercises, and addressed the Conference.

Dr. Steane brought up the Religious Liberty resolutions, which were adopted in the following form:—

That this Conference entertains no desire that the religious freedom which the Romanists of this country now possess, should be diminished or withdrawn, however exclusive and arrogant the claims of their Church to universal jurisdiction; and that they, therefore, all the more deplore, as a grievous wrong, the condition of the inhabitants of Rome and other countries, in which the Romish faith prevails, from whom the like freedom is almost entirely withheld, especially the right to read and to circulate the holy Scriptures, and openly to preach or hear the gospel of salvation; and they empower the Coun-

oil to take all such measures, either directly or by co-operation with other parties—especially the Protestant Alliance—as shall be adapted to awaken the mind of Europe to the greatness of the evil, and to secure its diminution or entire removal.

That while the Conference condemns the many forms of injustice to which multitudes in Rome, Tuscany, Spain, and other Papal countries are now exposed on the ground of religion, they would express their equal condemnation, mingled with still deeper feelings of shame and sorrow, for all acts of persecution which have been committed by Protestants themselves. They especially offer their deep and affectionate sympathy to their brother, the Rev. F. O. Nilsson, who is under sentence of banishment from Sweden, his native land, for his conscientious dissent from its National Church; and to all others in the north of Europe who may be suffering for conscience sake. They would earnestly invoke all the children of God in those Churches or States which may have been guilty of such a wrong, by their love to Christ, and obedience to his commands, as well as by their instincts of justice and humanity, to use their best efforts for the removal of such evils, so dishonourable to the Protestant cause, and so productive of scandal before the world, that they be not partakers of other men's sins; and they desire the Council to convey these expressions of their feelings to their foreign brethren in those Churches or States, and, if they deem it wise, to the rulers also, in whatever way they shall judge best adapted to the furtherance of justice, truth, love, and unity, among the true followers of the Lamb.

The resolution withdrawn affirmed the "right and duty of every man to worship God according to his conscience," to which latter allegation all the members of the Conference could not agree.

The Rev. Dr. Krummacker addressed the Conference on the Religious State of Germany. He commenced in imperfect English, but, after a few sentences, was obliged to resume his native tongue, the Rev. A. Edersheim acting as interpreter. He first described the historical development of German infidelity, from the time of Arndt, Gerhard, and Spener—having the influence of French deism and English materialism. The philosophers, Herden and Kant reduced the gospel to three ideas—God, liberty, and immortality; but the deeper philosophers, Hegel, Fichte, and Schelling, had done some service to Christianity. Schleiermacher brought them back to an historical Christ, and was the father of Nietzsche, Neander, and Tholuck. Strauss perfected the development of infidelity, and proved what fools God made of men when they opposed themselves to him. There was still in Germany, Indifferentism, Rationalism, and Radicalism. The general faith was, there is a God in heaven, a Providence; Christ is the greatest of philosophers, the best moral teacher; we are obliged to keep his commandments, and so we shall be saved; if we are not perfect, God is merciful. This had given way among the scientific and theological classes to more Evangelic ideas, but among the people, to Radicalism, or democracy and atheism; as since 1848, it had come out that there was no way to realize democratic fancies but by the decided negation of religion. Wurtemberg, Protestant Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Pomerania, and Brandenburg, were the most hopeful parts of Germany, in regard to its religious condition.

Professor Tholuck, of Halle, followed on the same subject. He said, it was not from the universities, but from the battle-fields of Leipzig and Waterloo that the Divine spark had been kindled in Germany. The Emperor Alexander said, "The fire of Moscow was the fire whence I kindled the lamp of my faith." So would the King of Prussia say: "Before I was humiliated, I went astray, but now, Lord, I keep thy commandments." Germany owed much to converted Israelites—there were four professors now in their universities of Hebrew birth. The Professor referred to his last visit, twenty-four years since, and congratulated his brethren that he now brought better tidings than then.

M. Von Bethmann Hollweg delivered the fraternal salutation of the German Church Union, an association similar to the Alliance; and which was to hold its fourth assembly at Eberfeld, on the 16th of September.

The evening sitting was occupied with two papers—one by Dr. Wichern, on the Inner Mission of the Evangelical Church of Germany; the other by the Rev. Theodore Plitt, on the observance of the Sabbath in that country.

TENTH DAY.

On Saturday, the Rev. J. Johnstone opened the Conference in the usual way, and delivered an address. J. T. Morris, Esq., afterwards took the chair, and the assembly proceeded to the order of the day—the religious statistics of America.

Dr. Baird read an elaborate paper on this subject, illustrating his statements by a large map:—

He first described the deleterious and embarrassing effects of slavery, and the connexion of Church and State up to the Declaration of Independence, and next reviewed the history of America from 1775 to 1815, during which period the Church was severed from the State. The territory of the United States was, at the present moment, three millions and a quarter square miles, but only one million and a half of them were occupied by civilized men. They had, at the present time, 120 colleges, most of which were presided over by religious men. The Roman Catholics had thirteen colleges—three of them were not of a decidedly religious character; and, in one or two, decidedly infidel sentiments were taught. In the year 1800 there were only twenty-five colleges; the progress of these institutions had, therefore, been very great. There were, at the present time, sixteen medical schools, and nine law schools. The Episcopal Church was the oldest in the United States. In the year 1800 it numbered 320 churches, 260 ministers, 16,000 members, and seven bishops. In 1850 it had increased to 1,560 churches, 1,604 ministers, 73,000 members, and twenty-eight bishops. The Episcopal Church had thus increased above fourfold. The Congregational body had been on the increase from the very first. Its exact condition, however, in 1800, could not be ascertained. In 1850 it comprised 1,971 churches, 1,687 ministers, and 197,196 members. The various divisions of the Baptist churches numbered, in 1850, 13,465 churches, 9,018 ministers, and 948,867 members. The Presbyterian Church, in 1850, had 4 general assemblies, 65 synods, 360 presbyteries, 4,578 ministers, 1,014

students and licentiates, 5,652 churches, with 490,259 members; which, compared with the numbers of 1800, showed an increase of eleven-fold. The various bodies of Methodists speaking the English language, had, in 1850, 30,000 places of worship, 6,000 regular preachers, and 8,000 local preachers, and more than a million and a quarter of members. Methodist Protestant churches, of German origin, were ten in number, having 1,827 regular preachers, 550 local preachers, 5,356 congregations, and 333,000 members. The Orthodox Quakers had 300 congregations. It would thus appear, that while the increase of the population of the United States had been less than fourfold, the number of Evangelical churches, ministers, and members had increased nearly tenfold. There were 100,000 places in which the gospel was preached; and last year there was paid in salaries to ministers, by voluntary contributions, one million six hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. This was a pretty good evidence of what the voluntary system could do; but perhaps nothing tried its efficiency so much as the building of places of worship; and it would be a low estimate to say, that the Christians of America spent in this direction three million dollars annually (to get at the amount in pounds it was only necessary to divide by five). More than 10,000 edifices were erected last year by all denominations of Evangelical Protestants. The annual incomes of the various religious societies was not less than 2,130,000 dollars. The religious portion of America was not more than a sixth part of the population, yet Christianity was far from being unimportant on the general government. Dr. Baird went on to remark on the comparative freedom of the country generally from crime, which he thought was marvellous when it was considered of what elements the population was composed. The Temperance societies had done a great amount of good in the States, and the observance of the Sabbath was much more strict than it was a few years ago. With regard to the Roman Catholics, Archbishop Hughes had said there were 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States, but that was nearly as bad as the Pope's saying there were 200,000,000 of Catholics in the world. He (Dr. Baird) had taken considerable pains to investigate these matters, and his sincere conviction was, that if there were any more than 170,000,000, they were hidden in some secluded part of Asia—perhaps in China—that no one knew anything of. The "Catholic Almanack," which was compiled by a trustworthy and very judicious man, estimated the Catholics in the United States at 1,650,000 instead of 3,000,000. Catholicism in America was not increasing by conversion, and this the Catholics themselves admitted; on the other hand, the defections were very numerous. The young Irishmen soon cast off the impositions of the priesthood, and went over to infidelity or indifference, and became the most troublesome class of American society; but the second generation of these became Protestants; and it remained to be seen how Romanism could exist in a land of perfect freedom and equality in religious matters, while their children were being brought up in Protestant public schools, and everywhere meeting Protestantism at every step. The Rev. Doctor then turned to the subject of slavery, disclaiming ever having said a word in defence or palliation of its wrongs; but, if they could ever hope for its abolition, it must be through the medium of the gospel, unless it were achieved by the re-enactment of the scenes of St. Domingo. It was easy for England to manage the matter in her West India colonies; but, if those colonies had had the matter under the control of their local Legislatures, the aspect of the affairs would be exactly similar to that of America at the present moment. What had Christianity, then, done to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and to facilitate the abolition of the system? At the Declaration of Independence there were 600,000 slaves, chiefly in the southern states, but more or less in all; they were then regarded by the whites much as the Canaanites of old were regarded by the people of Israel. The Baptist and Methodist bodies chiefly prevailed in the southern states. What would have been the state of things now, had those communities, at the outset, refused to commune with slaveholders, he could not say; but they did not do so. But it was not to be expected that they should then be so far in advance of the world; and at that time many of the best of our men held slaves. All that seemed necessary was kind treatment, which was enforced. But what has Christianity since done for the African race? It has endeavoured to soften down unjust and barbarous laws in the southern states, and inculcated kindness on the part of the master, and obedience and fidelity on the part of the slave. It has secured a comfortable maintenance for the slave; with regard to food and lodging, it has made great improvements. He spoke generally, for he regretted there were exceptions to this. It has secured, very extensively, at least, the day of rest to the slave; and now it was quite uncommon to find slaves compelled to work on the Sabbath; and, indeed, in some parts of the South, the Sabbath was as rigidly observed as it was in the New England States. It has exerted a powerful influence to counteract the abuse of the ordinance of marriage, and to cause the union to be held sacred. The disruption of the domestic circle by the sale and dispersion of its members was less frequent; the moral wrong of this had been felt by many Christian slaveholders. But death often defeated the best purposes; and hence numerous instances of this kind, from this and other causes, perpetually occurred. Many Christian masters had been induced, from conscientious motives, to liberate their slaves, and vast numbers were now at large, who had gained their freedom in this way. He (Dr. Baird) estimated the "property" thus given up, at a market value far exceeding that of our emancipated negroes of the West Indies. There were, on the American continent, more than 400,000 free negroes, who had been in slavery, or descendants of those who had. A portion of these might be "fugitives;" but a large number of them owed their liberty to the influence of Christianity. Christianity was steadily advancing in the South, as was demonstrated in many ways, and this was their hope—but the overwhelming preponderance of political influence was still in the hands of ungodly men. The influence which was to overthrow slavery must come from within. It could not be overthrown from the North; and if the North could not do it, of course foreign countries could not. The Doctor, in conclusion, affirmed that this and other questions would appear in a very different position, had it not been for the immense and ceaseless influx of the worst classes of Europe, driven out by certain institutions of their native countries, which he supposed, in that place, he had better not characterise. He complained again

of the attacks made on America and her institutions by sundry religious papers. He did not like it; it was not right. Were it not for the foreign element, they would get along, and manage slavery and everything else very well. As it was, they were getting on, and must not be harassed and hurried. When Dr. Cunningham came over to America, they helped him, and he would venture to say he met no reproaches as to the state of things in Scotland. He hoped, then, there would be no more of reproachful language; they must exercise a little charity towards America, and not worry themselves about other people's sins. There was enough to complain of in both countries.

Dr. Baird having resumed his seat, Dr. William Wilson, of Cincinnati, made an attempt to address the Conference, but was stopped by the chairman.

The Rev. M. Panchaud read a paper on the present condition of Belgium in relation to Popery and to spiritual religion, which he represented as most deplorable, not yielding in the absurdity of its ceremonies and superstitions to Italy itself.

A letter having been read from Prince Charles Lieven, regretting that illness prevented his attendance at the Conference, and an announcement made that George Hitchcock, Esq., had kindly promised to present to every foreign brother a copy of the twelve lectures delivered last year before the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall, prayer was offered, and the Conference adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The chair was taken on Monday morning, in a considerably diminished assembly, by the Rev. Mr. La Trobe, of the Moravian church, who, in concluding his address, read a letter from the Earl of Gainsborough, addressed to Sir Culling Eardley, desiring the fervent prayers of the Conference in behalf of his son, Viscount Campden, lately a convert to the Church of Rome.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel said he had received a letter from the noble lord (his brother) to the same effect; and he hoped that the Conference, by praying for this young man and his fellow-perverts, might be the honoured instruments, in the hands of God, of saving their souls from destruction.

W. Hankey, Esq., was the business chairman of the day.

The Rev. T. Birks read a paper on the Religious Statistics of Great Britain, to which we cannot this week allow the space desirable.

In the evening, a public but not very crowded meeting was held in Exeter Hall. Sir H. Verner, M.P., was in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Edmonds, of Glasgow, and the Rev. A. King, were the English speakers. The Rev. G. Fisch, Rev. A. Monod, and Professor Patavel, represented the French—Dr. Krummacker and Dr. Wichern, the German—and Drs. Bacon and Wilson the American brethren.

SALE OF CHELSEA RECTORY.—In accordance with the announcement already made, the rectory of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was put up to auction by Messrs. Farebrother and Co., at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday. In the rectory was included the right of presentation by the incumbent to the parish chapel, formerly the old church, which was of the value of £300 per annum, paid wholly by the parish, and determined by vote of vestry. The annual income and value of the property was set down as follows:—rectory-house, &c., £120; rents of glebe lands, £453 5s. 6d.; ditto of Chelsea common, £175; commutation in lieu of tithes, £220; pew-rents, £68 15s. 3d.; Easter offerings, £45; cemetery payments, £81; fees, £441 3s. 6d.; total, £1,604 5s. 2d. There was also a further income in anticipation from the dropping of the lives, in that part of the glebe let on leases for lives, of the total estimated value of £1,256, after deducting the present reserved ground-rent of £32 per annum. There was a rectory-house, approached by a carriage-drive, with three acres of lawn, plantation, and garden ground. After an "active competition," the "property" was knocked down for £8,500, which was stated to be under the reserved price. The purchasers were induced to bid by such notifications as that "the incumbent is in the seventieth year of his age! The minister of the subordinate chapel is eighty-three!" "Just one leg in the grave, gentlemen, and only £16,000 asked—£8,500, sir, and one leg in the grave—in the grave, sir. Gentlemen, gentlemen, what are you thinking of?" The age of the incumbent was placed in beautiful contrast with the worldly advantages to be secured by his death:—

A detached rectory-house, seated in its own grounds, approached by a carriage drive. With two elegant drawing-rooms, thirty-nine feet long, having gilt mouldings, marble chimney-piece, and steps to pleasure ground. A capital dining-room, and library and bed room adjoining. The grounds are disposed in lawn-plantation, garden, and range of green-houses, ornamented with timber, and surrounded by serpentine gravelled walks. Rent charge, rent of houses, producing together, independent of house, one thousand four hundred and eighty-four pounds, and also further increase of £1,256 on the dropping in of lives in leases.

ANTI-ANNUITY-TAX LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of this body was held on Monday night, in a room adjoining Queen-street Hall, to consider the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Annuity-tax. Mr. J. H. Stott occupied the chair. Mr. N. Bowack, secretary, moved a series of resolutions, expressing regret that a more liberal arrangement for the ratepayers had not been proposed, but nevertheless approving of the report, and agreeing to co-operate with other public bodies in introducing a bill founded on the report; thanking the Lord Provost and Council, and other bodies, for their efforts to effect a settlement of the question, and acknowledging the services ren-

dered to the cause by the *Caledonian Mercury*, *Scotsman*, *Scottish Press*, and *Edinburgh News*. Mr. Stott moved, as an amendment—(1), That the Annuity-tax being an unjust and unscriptural exaction, ought to be entirely abolished; and (2), that as the scheme prepared by the Select Committee of the House of Commons proposed merely a modification of the Annuity-tax, and not its entire abolition, this League could not consistently approve of the scheme or give its supporters any countenance or support. He held that if it was unscriptural to pay a tax of six per cent. to the clergy, it was equally unscriptural to pay one of three per cent. Mr. Andrew Nicoll seconded Mr. Stott's amendment, considering that the scheme was unfair to the citizens of Edinburgh, as regarded the number of clergy to be still maintained, the amount of stipend to be allowed them, the application of the seat-rents to their support, and the making permanent one-half of the Annuity-tax under another name. Mr. Kerr approved generally of the report, to the main features of which he considered the league was already pledged. But he did not think that the League could consistently approve of that part of the scheme which proposed to levy from the community a permanent tax of £2,200 for the support of the clergy. He considered a tax of two per cent. to be as unscriptural as a tax of six per cent., and he accordingly moved that the resolutions and Mr. Stott's amendment be remitted to a committee, in the hope that a report would be brought up which would enable the League to give forth a unanimous deliverance. Mr. Young and Mr. Copland supported Mr. Kerr's amendment. On a vote being taken, Mr. Kerr's motion, which was put by itself, was lost by six to three. Mr. Bowack's resolutions were then carried against Mr. Stott's amendment, by a majority of six to two. In consequence of this decision, Messrs. Stott, Nicoll, and Kerr, resigned their connexion with the League, on the ground that they could not co-operate in carrying out a scheme embodying details contrary to their principles as voluntary Dissenters. The meeting then adjourned. *Edinburgh News*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.—It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has interdicted in his diocese the ceremonies for which the Bishop of London condemned Mr. Bennett—the use of lights on the altar, preaching in the surplice, intoning prayers, and turnings from the congregation; that some of the clergymen have disregarded the interdict; and that the archbishop has commenced proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts to bring the question to a final issue.

THE NEW CHURCH-BUILDING ACT.—The Act to amend the Church-building Acts has received the royal assent. This act was passed to amend eighteen church-building acts, from the reign of George III. to the present time. There are thirty clauses in the act. Among other things it is declared that where a permanent provision, satisfactory to the Church-building Commissioners, is secured in lieu of pew-rents, the commissioners, with the consent of the bishop, may direct the pew-rents to cease. With regard to select vestries it is enacted, "From and after the passing of this act no select vestry shall be formed under the provisions of the church-building acts, and every such select vestry already formed under such provisions shall be, and is hereby declared to be, abolished; and all the powers and provisions therein enacted relative to such select vestries shall henceforth cease and determine, provided that all matters and things done by any such select vestry, in pursuance of any powers given them by such acts, or of any of them, shall be and remain as valid as if such select vestry had not been abolished." The act has clauses in reference to church patronage, to fees, and new regulations for district chapelries.

FATHER NEWMAN ON POPISH MIRACLES.—In a lecture delivered last week, at Birmingham, the Rev. John Henry Newman, D.D., said that, for himself, lest he should appear in any way to be shrinking from a determinate judgment on the claims of some of those miracles and relics which the Protestants were so startled at, and to be hiding particular questions in what was vague and general, he would avow distinctly that, putting out of the question the hypothesis of unknown laws of nature (which was an evasion from the force of any proof), he thought it impossible to withstand the evidence which was brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Janarius at Naples, and for the motion of the eyes of the pictures of the Madonna in the Roman States. He saw no reason to doubt the material (formed out of a nail of the cross) of the Lombard crown at Monsa; and he did not see why the holy coat at Treves might not have been what it professed to be. He firmly believed that portions of the true cross were at Rome and elsewhere; that the crib of Bethlehem was at Rome; and the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul also. He believed that at Rome, too, lay St. Stephen; that St. Matthew lay at Salerno, and St. Andrew at Amalfi. He firmly believed that the relics of the saints were doing innumerable miracles and graces daily, and that it needed only for a Catholic to show devotion to any saint, in order to receive special benefits from his intercession. He firmly believed that saints in their lifetime had before now raised the dead to life, crossed the sea without vessels, multiplied grain and bread, cured incurable diseases, and stopped the operation of the laws of the universe in a multitude of ways. Many men, when they heard an educated man so speak, would at once impute the avowal to insanity, or to an idiosyncrasy, or to imbecility of mind, or to decrepitude of powers, or to

fanaticism, or to hypocrisy. They had a right to say so if they would; and Catholics had a right to ask them why they did not say it of those who bowed down before the mystery of mysteries, the Divine Incarnation. If they did not believe this, they were not yet Protestants; if they did, let them grant that He who had done the greater might do the less.

PERVERTS FROM THE UNIVERSITIES.—OXFORD LIST (108).—The Rev. W. Hutchinson, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, and incumbent of Endellion, Cornwall, to which he was recently presented by the Bishop of Exeter. Rumours are rife of several other perverts having lately occurred.—*Church and State Gazette*.

THE CONVOCATION FARCE.—The Convocation of the clergy of the Province of Canterbury, whose assemblage and prorogation some months since we noticed, reassembled in the Jerusalem Chamber on Thursday, and were, without any special incident, "continued and prorogued until February now next coming, with further continuation and prorogation of days then following, and places, if it shall be necessary."

CARDINAL WISEMAN AT HARTLEPOOL.—The opening of a new Roman Catholic church at this port, on Thursday last, was an occasion honoured by the presence of Cardinal Wiseman, besides bishops and priests to the number of forty or fifty. The Cardinal preached in the morning, and Dr. Morris (Bishop of Troy) in the evening. After the morning service an address was presented from "the pastor and congregation of Hartlepool" to "his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster." In the afternoon, 250 gentlemen dined together. "The Pope" was the first toast; "The Queen" the second; and "Cardinal Wiseman" the third. In responding, the Cardinal said he received the greater part of his education in the college of this diocese, at Ushaw. He concluded with—

There is no such thing as Papal aggression, recollect. There is the aggression of conviction, there is the aggression of conscience, and there is the aggression of desire in the determination which we, with all upright and honest men, have to labour to see that other people partake of blessings of which we are conscious, and in that way we will endeavour to do our utmost to push forward what we consider a holy cause. But as to political views, or as to interfering with the possessions of men, to whatever class they may belong, God knows that has never entered into our head. Therefore, let our aggression be the aggression of reason and calm, good sense, and already our fellow-subjects have shown themselves disposed to listen to that reason; and I have no doubt that, whatever has occurred which has been unpleasant to our feelings during the past year will be to our advantage, because they will be anxious to make up for the injustice of the past.

NUMBERS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND AND OF PROTESTANTS IN ROME.—In a letter addressed by the Rev. Richard Burgess to the editor of the *Times*, on the subject of Mr. Langdale's letter relating to the English at Rome, it is stated, that the number of British Protestants resident there for six or eight months of the year, has amounted to between 3,000 and 4,000, and as Rome contains a population (at the most) of 120,000, they thus form more than one-fortieth of the inhabitants. "The Granary," on the Flaminian way, will contain about 1,000 persons; and, before the flight of the Pope, it was frequently full at divine service. The Italians in London, for whom the Pope is so anxious to provide, Mr. Burgess thinks, cannot much exceed 2,000, amid a population of more than two millions and a half. The Papal Pastoral, however, speaks of 200,000 Catholics in London. Mr. Burgess thinks they may amount to half that number; but, allowing them to be just equal to the population of all Rome, 120,000, this would make them equal to only 1 in 20; while the Protestants in Rome are as 1 in 40.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY held its third annual meeting on Thursday last at the offices, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The chairman (James Low, Esq.), congratulated the members on the fact that the premiums of the first year had been nearly doubled in the second, and during the last year were nearly three times that amount. It was also a matter of high gratification to the directors to be able to announce a return of profits to members on their policies of three years' standing of twelve-and-a-half per cent. Dr. Burns said he had watched with considerable interest the progress of this Office, and he had no hesitation in saying, that if fidelity, energy, and public spirit were appreciated, they had deserved the success they had realized—a success that must meet their most sanguine expectations [hear]—and he doubted not that the future would far exceed the past. It was of vast importance to families, and to the community at large, that institutions like this should be well supported. It seemed to him that even common honesty required that a man should insure his property; the wants of a dependent family, and the claims of creditors, demanded it. It was, therefore, a duty [hear, hear] a duty, the neglect of which seemed to compromise a man's integrity. He had been struck with a statement issued respecting a place of worship that had lately been burnt down; namely, that it was only partially insured. Why was this? Was it not the duty of parties interested to insure to the full amount? A small premium would effect it. He rejoiced to see that the company intended to give the public the full benefit of their mutual principle; they had done well to make a division of profits thus early. He most heartily moved the adoption of the Report.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ACCINGTON, LANCASHIRE.—On Thursday, August 21, 1851, deeply interesting and numerously attended services were held in Blackburn-road Chapel, Accington, for the purpose of publicly recognising Mr. C. Williams, late of Hallaton, Leicestershire, and formerly of Newport Pagnell College, as pastor of the Baptist Church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship. In the morning, the Rev. J. Crook, of Hepden Bridge, delivered an able and outspoken discourse on the constitution of a Christian church; the Rev. W. F. Burchell, of Rochdale, asked the usual questions of the minister, to which satisfactory answers were given, and offered up the designation prayer; and the Rev. J. Davis, of Arnaby, Leicestershire, gave an excellent and impressive charge to the new pastor. In the evening, the Rev. J. Smith, of Shrewsbury, preached a characteristic and highly practical sermon to the people. In addition to the above, the following ministers were also present, most of whom took part in the services of the day: the Rev. B. C. Etheridge, of Bolton; W. Jackson, of Cloughfold; J. Smith, of Bacup; W. Taylor, late of Waterbarn; J. Jefferson, of Bishop Burton; and R. Evans, of Burnley. All present appeared to enjoy the day.

PLYMOUTH.—The Rev. J. Barfitt, F.A.S., late of Ware, succeeds the Rev. J. Stur, now of Croydon, in the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in Batter-street Chapel, in this town, and commences his stated ministry on Sunday next, September the 7th.

DONCASTER.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Hallgate Independent Chapel was celebrated on Sunday and Monday, August 24th and 25th. On Sunday, the Rev. J. H. Muir, of Sheffield, preached morning and evening. On Monday afternoon, there was a tea-meeting in the Guildhall, after which a public meeting was held, when the Rev. W. Marcus, late of Loughborough, was recognised as pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in Hallgate Chapel. The Rev. Thomas Scales, of Silcoates, presided over the interesting engagements of the evening, and gave the newly-elected pastor a hearty welcome into Yorkshire. Mr. Marcus then gave a statement of the successive steps of Divine Providence, by which he had been led to resign his former pastorate, and accept the invitation of the church at Doncaster; which was listened to with deep interest. The meeting was then ably addressed by the Revs. H. F. Rustedt, of Thorne; B. Beddow, of Barnsley; D. Loxton, of Sheffield; Professor Falding, of Rotherham College; and the Chairman. Messrs. Beddow and Loxton spoke on "the duties peculiar to Congregational Dissenters at the present time;" Mr. Falding, on "Ministerial responsibility;" and Mr. Scales, on "the Relative Duties of ministers and churches." Though the meeting was not large—owing to the necessary engagements of a great number of the tradespeople and artisans in the town in preparing for the anticipated visit of the Queen—a solemn and devout feeling seemed to pervade every heart. Mr. Marcus enters on his labours in a highly-important and interesting sphere, with a considerable measure of encouragement, and with a fair prospect of comfort and usefulness.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—An instance of the singular effect of lightning, and of the wonderful escape of a person who was struck by the fluid, has this week come under our notice. The name of the person is Thomas Whitebread, a wheelwright, of West Hanningfield. On Sunday se'nnight, about 8 o'clock, he was returning home from a friend's house, and took shelter from the storm about three miles from his cottage under a young oak tree, when a flash of lightning struck him to the ground, and rendered him immediately insensible. He partially recovered from this state in about an hour, when he found himself almost covered with water, but the electric fluid had made such havoc upon him, and so shattered his frame, that it was some time before he could comprehend his position. His hat lay by his side, torn in several places, the lining forced out and the band off. From his hat the lightning seems to have descended upon the back part of his head, the hair of which was singed, and down to the middle of his back, opening the flesh nearly to the bone. It then separated, affecting both sides of the body down each leg, one of which is wood, the poor man having lost a limb about 30 years since. The fluid escaped by an opening which it made through the trousers about the middle of the calf, and, as a last effort, struck the heel of his shoe, which it split, and left a black mark upon it. The course of the lightning is plainly visible upon his body by red marks, and in some places excoriations. Besides the above remarkable effects, his coat and waistcoat were rent at the top to the extent of four inches; a leather band which was over his shoulders, and was connected with his wooden limb, was considerably scorched, and his shoestrings were forced out. The poor man's situation at that hour of the night, and in his afflicted state, was most deplorable, but he contrived, by frequent resting, to reach his home about 12 o'clock, though in a thoroughly exhausted state. He has been since unremittingly attended by Mr. Fletcher, of Stock, who does not anticipate a fatal issue to the case, but from the almost paralyzed state of his leg, and from the shock which his system has received, he is incapacitated from any longer gaining a livelihood. He is 60 years of age.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

It is said that the ex-royal family of France contemplate taking a lease of Dochfour-house, a beautiful mansion situate on the confines of Loch Ness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The cause of Protestant Germany is closely connected with the religious freedom of England. You cannot, therefore, avoid feeling the deepest interest in all details relating to the encroachments of Popery on our ancient religious liberties, and the suppression by the Pope and the despotic Governments of the new Reformation in Germany. I speak of the "German Catholic Church," or of the "free parishes," or, as you would name them, congregations, whose existence is now at stake—the existence of many thousand parishes and schools throughout the whole of Germany.

Protestant Prussia having yielded complete submission to Catholic Austria, Popery is overflowing all the Protestant parts of Germany. Under various names, the Jesuits are kindly received by the Governments, and rewarded beforehand for their services by rich donations of landed property. The King of Prussia, grandson of the philosopher, Frederick the Great, is completely in the hands of the Catholic retrograde party. The police and the army of Prussia are now the instruments of the dark and bloody policy of Rome. No one in England can form a conception of the persecutions to which the Protestant clergy must submit who scruple to preach from their pulpits in favour of courts-martial and perjury—the two favourite measures of the German Courts.

In the first line of persecution are the *German Catholic parishes*, founded since 1844. Established by successful agitation within the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church, they are, of course, hated above all by the ruling Jesuits. It was natural for Metternich to declare criminal the members of these congregations, and to banish them from Austria. Since the revolution of 1848, however, a great many German Catholic Reformed congregations were formed in Austria and Bavaria. Their formation was perfectly legal, for every one of our thirty-four sovereigns solemnly, upon his oath, guaranteed absolute religious liberty to his subjects. But now, in the course of the counter-revolution, a crusade of extermination has commenced against these congregations, which now number about one million of souls. In Austria we are no longer allowed to meet or to worship. The clergymen or churchwardens are imprisoned or driven out of the country. The minister of the congregation at Vienna was declared by the Roman Catholic clergy to be insane, and is confined in a madhouse. The Prussian Government is more cowardly, but not less cruel. In January last, the Ministry of that chief Protestant country of the Continent held a Privy Council, when the question was discussed, whether they should at once destroy the "free religious unions," or kill them by-and-by by means of force? The Council decided for the latter course. In this way does the Government of Protestant Prussia endeavour to please the Pope and the Czar. Since 1848, numerous marriages have been contracted in these congregations. The parish registers and certificates of marriages solemnized there were recognised by the authorities. Now, the Government has declared all these marriages to be no better than concubinage.

Imagine, sir, the confusion and dismay which this diabolical measure has suddenly carried to thousands of happy homes. Think of the litigation it must occasion, and the spoliation of the fortunes of so many children—offspring of these marriages—if dishonest judges give force to this government decree as a law of the land—and you may rely on it that they will do so—unhappy Germany having now no other source of law than the wretched passions of her governors. Not satisfied with thus destroying the sacred homes of these unhappy families, they persecute every member of these congregations from the cradle to the grave. The new-born infant, if not brought immediately to a State-church clergyman, or to a Roman Catholic priest, to be baptized, is taken up by the royal *gendarmes*, carried to a State-church, and there "prepared for the blessings of eternity;" for such is the command of his Majesty, the grandson of Frederick the Great.

The worship of the larger congregations having been in existence for more than six years, was not at once prohibited. But there was a police measure in preparation. The Government deprived the congregations of chapels, the use of which had been given by their Protestant fellow-citizens. This happened to the congregations at Berlin and at Breslau. To the smaller congregations, the command of prohibition was at once made. The administration of the Lord's Supper has been punished, in several towns, by imprisonment. It so happened at Königsberg. Public officers, who were members of free congregations, have been dismissed. Even the support of the poor children of these free parishes is forbidden, and the schools, which the congregations had erected, are shut up. In Breslau, where there is a free congregation of ten thousand souls, the "Ladies' Union" proposed to hold a bazaar for the sale of articles which they had made for the benefit of the poor children; but the Berlin Government prohibited it.

At Breslau and at Nordhausen, the children's gardens (kindergarten) of the Ladies' Union, are put down. What think ye are these gardens that they should frighten that warlike Prussian Government? The *Kindergarten* were simply play-rooms and gardens for young children, of ages from three to seven years, where they were educated, and amused themselves, under the superintendence of members of the *Frauen-verein*, or Ladies' Union!

The Pope could find no fitter tool for his destructive purposes than this Protestant King and his abominable Government.

Think you, sir, there was no connexion between the conversion of the King of Prussia and the Papal invasion of England? Was the Prime Minister of England without some knowledge of facts when he stated in Parliament, that there was a wide-spread conspiracy against all European liberty and religious freedom and enlightenment? Was it not soon after the Olmutz meeting and the glorious battle of Boonsell for Jesuitic Austrian dominion, that Dr. Wiseman made his appearance in England as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster? Do you not think, sir, that the Jesuits will the better accomplish their ends in Great Britain, where there are such powerful superstitions to support them, when they have thoroughly subdued that land which has produced so many great men in art and science—the cradle of the Reformation? The destinies of all nations are now so closely knit together, that there is left but one general name—humanity. Let the light of the Continent be quenched, and England will soon be covered by the darkest night.

The Free Catholic Church, a result of the scientific progress of Germany, is the most powerful enemy of Popery and Jesuitism. It takes away from them the people, the families, the children, the schools. Will the free and enlightened Protestant people of England and America slumber while this new Reformation in their motherland of Germany is crushed by red-handed despotism? Let them raise their powerful cry of just indignation. We ask their sympathy in our struggle for the life or death of human society on the Continent. Do not forget the memorable example of Cromwell when he protected the persecuted Huguenots of France. It is now time to awake and join us.

And now, sir, I come to a practical proposition. A committee has been formed in London to unite the friends of religious freedom who sympathize with their persecuted brethren of Germany. We invite all friends of religious liberty on the European continent, and in the United States of America, to communicate with our committee, to aid us in the struggle against Jesuitism and religious oppression, with combined and well-directed force.

The united committee appeal to the sympathy of the English people; they appeal to every man who is a friend of religious liberty and the progress of humanity, to strengthen them in their labours, by uniting in the struggle against the common enemy of religion and progress. I remain, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHANNES RONGE.

Lower-mount Cottage, Lower-heath, Hampstead,
London, August 27th, 1851.

It will afford me pleasure to furnish any information that may be desired, on receipt of letters sent to the above address. I am to be found at home every Friday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND DR. MASSIE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Association formed in Lancashire, to enforce by law the institution of secular education, by free schools in every parish or township of England and Wales, has assumed the ambitious designation of "The National Public School Association." Their Secretary, Mr. R. W. Smiles, has issued an advertisement, which appeared in your paper, whose object is to impugn the verity of a statement made by me at Lewes. He publishes a letter "to counteract the misrepresentations which the Rev. Dr. Massie may be making, &c." from the Rev. Henry William Crosskey. The writer of the letter, in pursuit of rustication, chanced to attend a lecture at Lewes. It is most significant how things happen by chance. Not many weeks previously, a gentleman, from the vicinity of Newmarket, appeared at the London Tavern, on the platform of a public meeting, convened for educational purposes by the Congregational Board. He announced himself as a farmer, from a rural district, most deeply interested in the welfare of his neighbouring rustics, who chanced to be passing the tavern, and entered the meeting. He did not intimate that he was a travelling lecturer for the Secular School Association.

The Rev. H. W. Crosskey, from Derby, chanced to be at Lewes, without any ostensible purpose. However, he ingenuously announced himself a member of the Council of the National School Association, only he "had no papers." Things should be known by their proper names. This chance rusticator proves to be a Unitarian minister from Derby, and has been announced as a lecturer for the Secular School Association in a fashionable watering place, where the Board chanced to have been making some rather successful efforts. The Free-schools which this association proposes to establish by law, and to make dependent on a tax, levied from all the people, must be secular. The plan fixes the brand of exclusion upon all that

is distinctive in religion. The teacher who dares to incorporate a Christian principle which would displease a Jew, a Socinian, or a Socialist, is to be obnoxious to degradation and dismissal. It need not surprise if the system should prove Christless, as well as communistic. The number of avowed Unitarian teachers, and adversaries to evangelical truth, who are advocates and champions of the theory, is illustrative. It would awaken no unfounded apprehension, were the worshippers of Christ Jesus to analyze the list of those who deny the divinity of the Redeemer, and are adherents of this Association, from Dr. Beard, of Manchester, to W. J. Fox, the Parliamentary coryphæus of the confederacy. It may be otherwise to those by whom the sentiments of Mr. Fox, on "the religious ideas," are entertained. Let his printed declaration be accepted as a standard, and all antagonism, in advocacy, or repudiation of religion, may be hushed. In his judgment, "all religions are constructed of the same materials." "They are manifestations of the same ideas; they are formed from the same elements." "A few simple ideas (are) the source, the essence, the elements, and the power of all religions." What, then, does it matter, whether the Mormonite and the Buddhist, the Socialist and the Moslem, the Unitarian and the Hindoo, the Roman Catholic and the Fire-worshipper, the Swedenborgian and the Lama of Tartary, the Freethinker and the Fatalist, be the teacher of all youth; they are a manifestation of the same ideas, in the phraseology of Mr. Fox, M.P., with those which give life, vigour, and undying hope to the Evangelical Protestant—the penitent follower of the meek and lowly Jesus! *Credat Judæus!*

But Mr. Crosskey affirms that he found the Rev. Josiah Viney's lecture "an attack on our (the Secular) Association." Then, Sir, I answer, Mr. Crosskey (when he "could not be silent") did not attempt to refute any one of Mr. Viney's positions or arguments. He forgot the lecture, as he was told, in the "very sharp discussion which arose;" and launched forth in flippant insinuations about the Congregational Board of Education, and in wholesale eulogies on the secular scheme, which, according to him, was to be free, popular, the spontaneous work of the people, and a panacea for all crime, demoralization, and poverty. He evinced great familiarity with some ingenious devices, fabrications, which have appeared in the *Manchester Examiner*, from the pen of one who, if not a luminous, is at least a reckless writer, and has, with an assumption little becoming the position of man, subscribed himself "*Fiat Lux.*"

I was called up to repel these borrowed and absurd misrepresentations, not "to support" Mr. Viney's lecture—it needed neither support nor defence from Mr. Crosskey's "sharp discussion." The line of argument I took was to refer to the documents published by the Lancashire Public School Association, and never repudiated by its leaders under their new name; to repeat what Mr. S. Lucas asserted in the Hall of Commerce, London, that "no one of the public advocates of the scheme was an authoritative expositor of the system;" and I ventured to assert that, though Mr. Crosskey was, as he proclaimed himself, and, as I believed, a member of the Council of the Association, he yet needed to acquire a knowledge of the alphabet of the constitution proposed to be enacted as a law for all England. Mr. Crosskey represents me as, in contradiction to his statement, denying that "local management was one of the fundamental principles of the National Association," and as having said that "it was a Government system, and one of absolute and complete centralization."

Sir, Mr. Crosskey chances not exactly to have reported what I did affirm or deny. I do not marvel that his memory fails him. He stood alone, a state that one would rather dream about than realize. He had appeared to anticipate that he might speak at random, for he "had no papers." I do not, however, hesitate to assert, that the pretence to "local management" is a delusion and a snare; that the rate may, indeed, be "local," because it will be universal; but that the provision for "centralization" is complete, and that the governing and Government authority is prescribed as "absolute." How Mr. Crosskey, or any competent witness, with the plan before him, can "deny that this is a fair statement of their principles, I know not." The schools are to be free; yet the people are to uphold them by taxation. Is not the power which enacts and enforces taxation, a central power? If the system be free, the people should be left to tax themselves. The tax-payers are to elect their School-Committees for each defined locality; but by whose compulsion is this free suffrage to be exercised? A central power, created and regulated by an Act of Parliament, in which one-twentieth of the people is not represented. The intelligent, conscientious, and religious inhabitants, perhaps the fewest in any district, may judge they have discovered a better plan, a more excellent way, and therefore refuse to be willing instruments, or mere automata. Then the plan will be enforced, and its agency organized by a central power in defiance of their desires. Commissioners appointed by the Crown will take care that this is done, and her Majesty's ministers must be informed of the transaction. The school committees not only may, but must be chosen by the rate-payers of a certain district. These committees not only may, but must, choose twelve commissioners for a county or district, whose boundaries are limited and defined by a central power; whether or not it contains as many qualified men. These twelve men, as commissioners, must take the management of a district, which may extend to 450 townships, and be already occupied by a thousand efficient Voluntary schools; and they must exercise a power, equal to that of the ancient *decemviri*, over plans of education, books, pupils, candidates, teachers, buildings, revenues, discipline, rewards, inspections, reports, conscience, examinations, examiners, and salaries. All this must be done, though the whole educational apparatus of the district would be better managed on the principles of free-trade and honourable and legitimate competition. They give no account of their ways to the tax-payers, the school commissioners, or their 20,000 mental teachers; but they must report to commissioners, that is, the Crown. They must give accounts, to be printed in the folio blue books of Parliament; and all this is not centralization in the vocabulary of the Rev. H. W. Crosskey! Can he yet say so, and peruse the closing provision of his plan, which runs thus?—"Immediately after the legislative enactment of this system, commissioners shall be appointed by the Crown, whose duty it shall be to carry out the provisions of the act. It shall be also their duty

to procure as much information as possible of the state of education in this and other countries, to convey whatever may appear useful to county boards, and to present an annual report to Parliament. The provisions of this system to be enforced by adequate penalties."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, August 27, 1851. J. W. MASSIE.

THE STATE OF THE HEBRIDES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—You have kindly opened your columns to appeals on behalf of the sufferers in the Hebrides, and I trust the report which I now send you will satisfy you that your kindness has not been imposed on. The gentlemen, whose testimony it contains, are persons of credit and character, whose evidence as to facts within their own personal knowledge it is idle to attempt to set aside. The most of them will be found to have appeared before Sir John McNeill as witnesses, and the only difference between their evidence as given in his report, and as now given in their own words, and with their own consent, arises from the fact that the sole object of my inquiry was to ascertain how far the people were in want, and the Government Commissioner had other objects to serve. His report, very ably prepared, is most one-sided. It is the work of an advocate whose object it is to prove that nothing ought to be done for the people but to transport them! But, after all, he confesses that "some fearful calamity" is impending over them, and the Legislature was induced at his instance to pass in haste an Emigration Bill to prevent it. And it turns out that this bill, so far as the isle of Skye is concerned, is a dead letter! Let my report explain how.

Yours very truly,

Inverness, August 27th, 1851. JOHN KENNEDY.

ABSTRACT ANALYSIS OF POPULATION OF SKYE, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1851.

	No. of Families.
1. Proprietors of land, clergy, schoolmasters, and professional men	77
2. Shopkeepers, innkeepers, tradesmen, &c.	380
3. Farmers or tacksmen of 30 arable acres and upwards, besides pasture	41
4. Small tenants holding less than 30, and not less than 8 acres arable, besides pasture	184
5. Crofters holding less than 8 arable acres	1,888
6. Cottars holding no land, and having no regular trade	1,765
Total number of Families	4,335
Amount of population	23,532

Under the natural impression that the population of Skye had increased considerably since 1841, it was represented last winter, in official documents, as amounting to about 27,000. The census of 1851 reduces the population, however, to what it was in 1831.

Mr. Alexander Martin, inspector of the poor in the parish of Portree, since 1845, says:—"He was instructed, in February last, to afford temporary relief to the able-bodied poor in extreme cases. And, in conformity with these instructions, he relieved, more or less, about 250 families. There were two months during which he never went to bed without fearing that he should hear in the morning of some death by starvation. He is fully satisfied that but for the combined efforts of the parochial board, and of others who forwarded help to the parish, there must have been many deaths from sheer want. In saying this he speaks from personal knowledge of the state of the people. Their very faces betrayed most painfully the effects of the want they were suffering."

Mr. Donald Macinnes, relieving officer for the Edinburgh committee in the district of Strathaird, says:—"There are only about half-a-dozen families in Brakish that have not had meal through Mr. Macqueen, Baptist minister at Broadford. He is fully convinced that many of the people would have been in danger of actual starvation but for such supplies. He has seen as many as four score persons pass his house to and from Mr. Macqueen's for meal in the course of a day, when there was no meal for them, and when it was consistent with his knowledge that they had literally nothing at home. Their only resource, then, was the chances, or rather the providences, the sea-shore might cast up, and to borrow a handful of meal from such neighbours as had it, till relief arrived. He believes that next spring the people will be poorer, and their prospects darker."

The Presbyterian, Free Church, Baptist, and Established Church ministers testify to having relieved altogether from eight to nine hundred families, and some of them repeatedly. One of these ministers (the Rev. Angus Martin), says:—"Many of the families I relieved had no food but a drink of water-gruel once a day, and what they could gather from the shore, or take out of the sea. The heads of some of these families were often at a time for more than four-and-twenty hours without tasting any food."

Alexander Macleod, Esq., surgeon, Portree, says:—"My practice applies generally to Skye and neighbouring islands. During the last six months, I have witnessed a great number of instances of distress for want of nourishment. Cases of low typhus have appeared for the last four months, and are now daily increasing. I have no doubt in my own mind, that some of the deaths that have taken place from typhus have been occasioned by the previous want of proper nourishment. In many cases during my visits to such patients, there was not as much meal in their house as would make gruel for them. . . . I have no hesitation in saying, that but for the extraneous aid sent to the island, many deaths must have taken place from sheer want."

Lachlan Matheson, Esq., surgeon, Portree, says:—"Diarrhoea prevails extensively amongst the poor, the result of the exclusive use of their new potatoes. And I am satisfied that the constitution of many of the lower orders has been greatly impaired by the insufficient nourishment on which they have subsisted during the past spring and summer. I have no hesitation in saying, from my observation as a medical man, that but for the charitable relief sent to the country during the last five months, many persons must have perished for want."

A WORD FOR ALLOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—For a whole fortnight your emphatic sentence has been ringing in my ears, "Even were I on the verge of eternity, I believe I should place myself in its hands in preference to any other medical system!" And this is followed by another equally startling,—"I believe in the power of infinitesimal doses; and when taxed with holding an absurd doctrine, I reply that the opponents of homœopathy believe it as much as I do, but they will not confess it—they believe in infinitesimal doses." The editor of the Nonconformist is the last man in the world to assert what he thinks is destitute of proof. Let us examine the proofs. They are—1st, The miasm producing cholera; 2nd, The vaccine virus "preventing a virulent disease."

Firstly, miasm producing cholera. Without circumlocution, I pronounce that it is only when concentrated and allopathic doses are imbibed that it is terrible—"knocking a man down, and sending him into eternity in an hour or two." Concentrated in filthy and unventilated localities, it is indeed terrible! but when diluted infinitely—as it is when wafted by the breeze from the "fons et origo mali"—it is as harmless as anything else exhibited infinitesimally. If there hung a shadow of a doubt on this point, Mr. Simon's report would clear it up.

Secondly,—Granting, which I do not, that in consequence of the "invisible, imponderable, and intangible," nature of all miasmata, that our preceding argument may be unsound, we come to the second—Vaccination—with the full certainty that here Mr. Miall has not a leg to stand on. The vaccine virus at this moment on my lancet point is neither invisible, intangible, nor imponderable, but all three. Whether it would retain its prophylactic powers if diluted as we dilute our black draughts, I believe has not yet been tested—but that it would retain one atom of protective power, if diluted infinitesimally, no rational being will believe. It is, however, enough for us to know that, employed in a highly concentrated form (far higher, probably, than our calomel), it has well nigh exterminated the most dreadful scourge that ever afflicted a world.

The oxygen of the air is allopathically diluted. The theine and the caffeine, so refreshing to the careworn and the toil-worn, admit of but very moderate dilution. In scurvy, the virtues of citric acid, if infinitesimally diluted, would be lost. All the elements required in our food to repair the waste, exist in a nearly undiluted state. The food and the medicines of plants and animals are nowhere infinitesimally exhibited.

Would that the trading spirit animating both parties could cease! Both ignore the existence of an increasingly large class of practitioners, who believe that medicine is rarely or ever necessary; and that the most rational mode of combating disease is just to stand by and see that nature has fair play.

Chatteris, Sept. 1.

J. H. WRIGHT.

MELBOURNE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CHURCH-RATE CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to explain a discrepancy between the advertisement which appears in your columns to-day, in reference to the above case, and the advertisement which the committee previously inserted. We stated in our first appeal, as well as in the circular which many of your readers have privately received, that the costs of the suit would amount to between £400 and £500, whereas, by referring to the advertisement of to-day, it will be seen that the whole costs amount to nearly six hundred pounds.

This difference arises from our not having received the bill of Mr. Sockner, Mr. Campkin's proctor, at the time of our first advertisement, and, consequently, we were able to conjecture only what might be its amount.

But, Sir, it turns out that Mr. Campkin's position is worse than our worst fears led us to expect, and that his expenses will be about £100 more than was anticipated. Permit me, under these circumstances, and seeing that so little has yet been contributed to help him, afresh to entreat those who sympathize with him in his trying position,—even though they may think the course he pursued not the wisest possible,—promptly to send to the committee their aid. There are, probably, some who are prepared to help him, but who have hesitated in doing so, lest enough should already have been obtained. If our ministerial brethren, who have received circulars from the committee, would kindly obtain but a trifle from individuals known by them to be the foes of ecclesiastical tyranny, and the friends of the oppressed—an honourable class, forming part of nearly all our congregations—the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming, and Mr. Campkin relieved from a position which has become, in no ordinary degree, one of anxiety and embarrassment.

I remain, my dear Sir, on behalf of the Committee,

Yours truly,

JOHN HARSANT, Hon. Sec.

Bassingbourne, Aug. 29th, 1851.

MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M.P., was entertained at Bangor on Wednesday, in commemoration of his successful engineering feats at the Menai and Conway Straits. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P., filled the chair; the Honourable L. Montagu, Sir Richard Bulkeley, the Dean of Bangor, and Nubar Bey (as the representative of the Pasha of Egypt), were among those who sat near to the chief guest. Mr. Stephenson acknowledged the aid of his valued assistant, Mr. Edwin Clarke, and sounded the praises of "iron."

About twenty years ago—I think that no one can refer to twenty years ago without feeling that the civilization of this country had reached a point beyond which it could not pass without the aid of some improved mode of locomotion. We had strained the muscles of the generous horse to its utmost; may I add, we had gone far beyond what any well-cultivated mind could justify? [cheers.] A new species of locomotion was demanded by society; and a new species was accomplished. What peculiarity of circumstances in our social condition has rendered us able, in so short a period as twenty years, to realize this, the almost perfect to the last degree—this most stupendous and beneficial system of improvement? We have been enabled to do it from one circumstance alone—that is, the abundance and cheapness of iron. Lately, at Copenhagen, he visited a gentleman who has spent a life in collecting and studying the productions of man from his lowest state of barbarism to his highest stage of civilization. He explained and pointed out to me what were the first tools which man had used—they were all composed of bones or hard stone. They had no hatchets or implements like ours then, and nothing in the shape even of a fish-hook but a bone. This gentleman traced the advance and progress of man up to a state a little nearer and a little more perfect; and he called my attention to this fact—"Now, you perceive what has been the progress of man up to that point; but as soon as he discovered iron, mark after that time how rapid his advances were." He was right: iron is the great civilizer of this age.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The meeting of Orleanist leaders at Claremont last week, to commemorate the death of Louis Philippe, has of course given rise to various political speculations. While the *Constitutionnel* and other papers assert that Prince de Joinville's candidature was there officially announced, the *Times* correspondent gives a circumstantial description of what transpired; from which it appears that political conference with M. Guizot and his party was carefully avoided, and he had to make a direct appeal to the assembled family on the last day of the visit, and that the Duke de Nemours then declared that his brother had no fixed resolution on the subject—had not authorized the announcement of his candidature, but would not disavow it. The inference is, that the family countenance the project, much to the regret of their ablest and oldest friends.

Twenty-nine of the Councils-General have decided in favour of revision. In the Council-General of the Eure considerable sensation was caused by a vehement protest against the proposal by M. Dupont (de l'Eure). The venerable president of the provisional government declared that the vote was at once dangerous and illegal; that it was an infringement of the legislative power, in open violation of the 111th article of the constitution; that it was the setting up of a rival power to the legislature, and an attempt to provoke the country to fresh revolutions. The Council-General of the Drôme has negatived the proposal; and that of the Eure-et-Loir has decided, by a majority of thirteen to ten, that it will not take any political question into consideration—a resolution the more surprising, as General Lebreton, a decided partisan of the Elysée, was elected President by exactly the same majority. In some of the Councils, the Legitimists have brought forward resolutions in favour of the repeal of the law of May, but total and legal revision is what is generally asked for, and very few of the Councils have voted with an especial view to the promulgation of the powers of Louis Napoleon.

The Court-Martial at Lyons brought its sittings to a close on Thursday, having sat three full weeks. Of the fifty-five persons accused, forty-three were found guilty, and twelve acquitted. Of those found guilty, eleven were absent, having escaped; as to the rest, Gent and two others were sentenced to transportation for life, and will be deported, if the law be carried out, to the Marquesas. One was condemned to fifteen years' detention,—detention involving, besides imprisonment, circumstances described as *afflictives et infamantes*, and surveillance by the police to the end of life. Eight were sentenced to ten years', and nine to five years' detention. One was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with as many years' deprivation of civil rights; three, to two years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation; three, to one year's imprisonment and two years' deprivation; two, to six months' imprisonment and two years' deprivation; and one (Thourel, an invalid), to a year's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred francs. The counsel for the defence resolved, by a majority of twelve to five, to abandon their task, and they did so, as a protest against the conduct of the prosecution; but it is thought that if they had persevered a larger proportion of the accused might have been acquitted, as the division among the judges was, in some cases, close. An appeal is contemplated to the Court of Cassation, which has power to quash the proceedings by virtue of the fourth article of the constitution, which declares that "No man shall be withdrawn from his natural judges. No commissions or extraordinary tribunals can be created under any title or denomination whatsoever." The law under which the trial took place was passed last year.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan Government is in a state of dissolution. The Minister of Finance has declared the impossibility of meeting the expenses of the state with the present revenue. The sale of paper (government stock) is not sufficient to meet the charges created by an army of 20,000, and a police machinery with an army of spies. The land-tax, already 20 per cent., cannot be increased, and it is dangerous to add to the existing charges paid on consumable articles: no Neapolitan Government, since the days of Massaniello, has ventured to create revenue from bread and fruit. M. Fortunata, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent in his resignation, and refused to attend a cabinet council at Gaeta, where the king still remains. The Queen, for a long time past, has been opposed to the present ministry: it is stated her Majesty considers political offenders should suffer death, instead of being tortured in irons. It is understood his Majesty has sent for General Filangieri from Sicily.

Mr. Gladstone's "Letters" are circulating in manuscript through the kingdom! The latest illustration of the system is thus told:—A country gentleman came up to Naples on a late occasion for the purpose of seeking medical advice. He had broken his arm; it was necessary to avail himself of some surgical mechanism. He writes to his wife—"The machine is nearly completed; by the blessing of God, our troubles will not last much longer—all is going on well." The letter was opened at the post-office, the writer thrown into prison, and the surgeon called on by the police authorities to give an account of this terrible machine.

The trials of the 15th of May prisoners are suspended, as the special criminal court is occupying itself with charges arising out of the street row of the 5th of September. Two groups of lazzaroni, one headed by a priest, the other by an old police agent,

paraded the streets, crying, "Down with the constitution," which the people resented. It is these defenders of the constitution, of a humble condition, who are now being sentenced to the galleys for a treasonable rising.

A terrible calamity happened on the 14th of August—an earthquake in the province of Basilicata, about a hundred miles from the capital, by which besides more than fifty villages partially destroyed, three-quarters of the town of Melfi, including the Archbishop's palace, were laid in ruins, and 700 were killed, besides 200 wounded; the principal families being among the victims. It does not appear that the ground opened, but the injury was done by the houses falling from the repeated shocks; the rapidity of which was such that persons in the houses and passing in the streets had not time to escape. Two violent shocks were felt at Lugano, in the north, on the 23rd, the third intimation in that town in the course of the present year.

The *Tuscan Costituzionale* of the 22nd ult. announces that the Messrs. Aldborough have been, by order of the Austrian military Commander, delivered up to the judiciary authorities of Leghorn.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna for Ischl, where he will meet the King of Prussia, and thence proceed to Verona, where he will be met by the King of Wurtemberg.

His Imperial Majesty has made one more stride from constitutionalism, by the publication of a decree ignoring, for the future, ministerial responsibility; and assuring the people that their composite character requires especially a paternal instead of a representative government.

The King of Prussia reached Hohenzollern on the 22nd ult., and on the next day the State ceremony of tendering allegiance was performed in the old castle. When the homage of the three highest personages—Prince von Furstenburg, Prince Thurn and Taxis, and Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst—was tendered, the King said—

Approach, my dear friends! When I have had to receive the homage of persons of my own station, I have always caused the ceremony to consist in their giving me the German *handschlag* [grasp of the hand]. The German people, whose fidelity has grown into a proverb, has no better symbol for the oath of fidelity than the German *handschlag*. I accept your homage with my whole heart and my whole soul. Give me your hand.

He then kissed them fraternally. Advocate Burke, of Sigmaringen, was spokesman for the Deputies: he assured the King, that his new subjects would vie with the old in obedience to their King. Before they did homage, the King made them a speech:—

I feel compelled, my dear friends, to speak a few words with you before the solemn ceremony. I stand on this spot deeply moved and agitated. It is not merely the recollection that I stand at so solemn an hour in the birthplace of my race, but it is rather the view I take of the times which painfully agitates my soul. Consider and weigh well in your hearts, before you swear the oath of fidelity, what must be the nature of times which have induced your sovereigns, the best and most fatherly beneficial friends, to resign their lands, notwithstanding every opposition, to a branch which has been a stranger for a thousand years. Only after due consideration of this question may you take the oath! Another consideration agitates my heart: it is that my eagles must fly in this land, and that I shall be so distant, and not able to lend you assistance as speedily as I should wish. I have been reproached in the public papers with unbounded ambition; but I have given my protection to neighbouring sovereigns only when it was asked, and then without any delay. I declare here (he continued with a louder voice), and I have intentionally selected this spot, raising my hands to heaven, that I have never stretched forth my hand to grasp the property of another, or countries which do not belong to me, and that I desire nothing which does not of right belong to my crown. This rock, this people, have retained their names for a long, a very long period; may they remain so for ever! God grant his blessing, that this castle remain the ornament of the country; may he permit this Swabian race to preserve the same fidelity to me as my Prussians. Let that be the fruit of this serious time, of the pure will, and the fair hour.

The assembled Deputies then swore the oath, in the name of the whole people; pronouncing it with the right hand lifted to heaven. Shouts of "Long life to King Frederick William," the clangour of military music, and the firing of artillery, closed the ceremony.

AMERICA.

We have arrivals from New York to the 21st ult. Several important elections in different states of the Union have lately been decided. In Kentucky, Mr. Powell, the opposition candidate for governor, is elected by a small majority—Mr. Thompson, the Whig nominee for lieutenant-governor, by a majority of 600 or 700 votes. In Alabama, two secessionists and five union candidates have been elected to Congress. In Tennessee, the Whig triumph is complete. In North Carolina, as far as heard from, the Whigs have five, and the opposition three, in the congressional delegation.

The news from Cuba is still of the most contradictory character; the Havana papers intimate that the revolution is crushed, but personal arrivals and letters describe the island as in a state of internal revolt, and that on the arrival of Lopez the revolution would be inevitably successful. The New Orleans papers speak of 3,600 men as waiting to embark, including a number of Hungarian officers.

Canadian intelligence is thus summarized:—A special committee of the Legislature have reported on the Seigneurial Tenure, that no plan of communication can be determined on until the respective rights of the seignors and tenants shall be legally defined, many burdens being now imposed on the tenants which are wholly unauthorized by law; the

present Parliament will therefore probably expire without taking any steps to abolish the feudal system which exists to a great extent in Lower Canada. The moderate reformers and the Radical progressives have so far coalesced as to unite the suffrages of the former liberal party at the next elections. The Government resolutions for appropriating 16,000,000 dollars towards building the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada and New Brunswick to Halifax, has been adopted by the Legislature; and there is now little doubt that the enterprise will be prosecuted to a successful issue. The law of primogeniture in the succession of real estate has at length been abolished in Upper Canada; the most democratic measure that has been passed during the present Parliament, and it cannot fail to exert a highly beneficial influence on the future condition of the province. A set of resolutions has been passed granting fifty acres of land each to certain companies of enrolled military pensioners from England, whom it is intended to station in different parts of the province; it is intended that they shall be ready to act as a local police, and also to be employed on the public works. The Kingston papers give an account of a dreadful casualty, by which nineteen persons were lost. It was caused by the upsetting of a boat containing thirty-five persons, who were returning from a pic-nic excursion on Lake Ontario.

INDIA.

Despatches in anticipation of the arrival of the overland mail which left Bombay on the 26th of July, were received in London on Wednesday. The report by the previous mail that Gholab Singh and four British officers had been killed by the insurgent population of Cashmere, turns out to be "incorrect, though not wholly without foundation." It appears that some misunderstanding had arisen between Gholab Singh and his subjects, and that he had attempted to chastise them with an insufficient force, and been himself defeated. He was raising an army to reassert his authority, and "his success was considered certain." The English officers supposed to have been killed, had been in captivity, but they had returned to the Punjab in safety. "There is little doubt," says the local accounts, "that the consequences of the chief's death would necessitate the annexation of his dominions." Further information from the Nizam's territory makes it appear probable that the seizure of territory by our Government in payment of the debt due from the native state is postponed for the present.

The following is a local summary of "the latest from Hong Kong:—

The Tartar Prime Minister, Sai-shang-ha, whose departure from the capital for the seat of war was mentioned in our last monthly summary, has halted on the borders of the Hunan province (the one adjoining Kwang-si); whence he tells his lord and master that he finds himself surrounded by rebels to sovereign authority, whom it is necessary to put down before proceeding further. Of the other Commissioners we hear nothing. Wu-lan-tair, lieutenant-general of Tartar troops at Canton, left his garrison about a fortnight ago, with the intention of coalescing with the Commissioners.

The pretended Emperor is reported to be at present stopping at Sin-chau, a departmental city of Kwang-si, having a water communication with Canton, whence it is distant about 200 miles. In a letter from one of his followers, we find it stated, that Ten-tech is himself at the head of the rebel forces, whom he led to victory "in the middle term of the third month of the present year" (about two months ago), "when 10,000 of the Government troops were destroyed, being hemmed in in a narrow pathway through a wood in a mountain-pass." Having been duly proclaimed Emperor, Ten-tech dates the commencement of his reign from the month of September of last year, and has published an almanack, which his emissaries are busy distributing in various parts of the empire. In Kiang-si, the province between Hunan and Fokien, we hear that great demonstrations are made in his favour.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Queen of Holland gave birth to a son at four o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult., at the Hague.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces the death of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Kohary, elder brother of the King of the Belgians, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

A DREADFUL MURDER has been committed at St. Sebastian. The victim is a young lady named Brunet, daughter of the British Vice-Consul there, a Spanish gentleman. The murderer is an officer in the army, named Vito, who had professed an attachment for her, but her parents were opposed to his paying his addresses to her. She was dancing at a ball held at the theatre on Friday night, with a son of the Marquis of Gavira, when the officer, who had come from Onate to the ball, on her passing before him, suddenly drew forth a dagger, and gave her two stabs, which laid her dead on the spot. He was seized, and will be judged by court-martial, and doubtless shot. I believe that Señor Brunet, father of the unfortunate young lady, is at present in England.—*Madrid Letter.*

M. de Bruk, ex-Minister of Commerce of Austria, has purchased in England, on account of his Government, three large steamers, which will proceed immediately to Trieste.

The *Cassel Gazette* announces that, on the occasion of the large fête of the Elector, M. Hassenpflug received the decoration of the order of the Golden Lion!

A report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France into the Sea of Japan. It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette, and a steamer, under the orders of a Rear-Admiral who has long navigated in the Pacific Ocean and the Chinese seas. This expedition will, it is added,

"be at once military, commercial, and scientific, and has for its object to open to European commerce states which have been closed against it since the sixteenth century."

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Geographical Society of that city is displaying great activity. "Scarcely has the expedition which is sent to seek out the sources of the Nile returned, when the society is preparing a new expedition, having for its object to explore the peninsula of Kamakotka. The Count de Czapski is to have the direction of this new attempt, and he has subscribed 20,000 francs a-year towards the expense."

ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC.—Mr. Vansittart has now, in the *Daily News*, described his "ascension" of Mont Blanc:—

"In your paper you speak of the great caravan, which amounted to upwards of thirty persons, and of the sum of £150 which it cost them. I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that mine cost but little. I agreed with three guides for fifty francs each, and took a porter part of the way; but in consequence of their good behaviour, and the great danger these men were exposed to, through my own folly of not being tied to the rope, I paid them more than my original agreement." When he reached the Grands Mulets Mr. Albert Smith's party were enjoying the warmth of a fire. "My only covering was a blanket, whilst the fuel was scanty; it consisted of three small pieces of wood, which we picked up on the way. I left the Grands Mulets about a quarter of an hour after the great caravan. It was midnight. We were all three tied together. We had calculated that the moon would be up within half an hour; and after we had been, I suppose, a couple of hours *en route*, our lanterns went out, and for some time there was no other light than the stars of the firmament. It was a bitter moment. We were then indebted to the grand caravan for our direction, which was some little distance in advance. The effect by starlight of that compact dark body with lanterns was not of this world—they were moving silently along—not a voice was heard—it was the march more of spirits than of mortals.

The last part of the ascent was truly fatiguing. Holes in the snow worked by the others considerably increased it. I fell from utter exhaustion several times, and at each fall was smothered with a ground hail or sleet which the wind drove from the mountain. My thirst was insatiable—more intense than anything I have felt—more so even than in riding to the Dead Sea in the month of June. I also felt a great inclination to sleep. Two of my guides were perfectly black in their faces, and the other as white as Hamlet's ghost. We reached the summit a few minutes after the others. The view would have been magnificent, but it was too high; so much so that the Lake of Geneva looked more like a marsh than a sea.

"Having walked under the sea in a diving apparatus more than a hundred feet deep, and having descended the bowels of the earth both in the iron mines of Danemora in Sweden, and the salt mines in Poland, and having ascended both by a balloon and many high mountains, I can safely assert that there is a certain pleasure in all these enterprises unknown to those who have not experienced them. If the guides choose to risk their lives it is their own look out. I especially asked for unmarried men, but Payot, one of the three, was married."

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The latest accounts from Madagascar inform us that the fury of the sovereign, which recently burst forth, continues to rage against the native Christians. Among other instances of cruelty, it is stated that four nobles have been burned to death for the testimony of Christ—that fourteen were killed by being thrown over a precipice—and that four have been imprisoned for life. A few have purchased their lives by renouncing their profession of discipleship. One of those who remained faithful, on being placed at the edge of the precipice, entreated time to pray, "as, on that account (he said), I am to be killed." This being granted, he prayed most fervently; after which he addressed his executioner, and spoke in the strongest terms. "My body (said he) you will cast down this precipice, but my soul you cannot, as it will go up to heaven to God. Therefore it is gratifying to me to die in the service of my Maker."

THE APPROACHING LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.—The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 24th ult. says:—"As the public appear much interested in Kossuth's fate, I have been at some pains to learn what his chances of liberation really are. This Government appears to have lost all hope of prolonging his detention, and if Russia has no greater influence on the Porte than Austria, Kossuth will be at liberty next month. I yesterday received some credible, and, therefore, interesting information respecting the ex-President. Kossuth, who is the Cæsar of the exiles, would have found but little difficulty in escaping from Kiutayeh, had he taken advantage of the notorious affection of the Turks for 'Backshish,' but he feared to make the attempt, lest he should fall into the hands of Austrian agents and assassins, who he fancied were lying in wait for him. He is now said to express some anxiety about his reception by the war party, as represented by Klapka, with which he is not so popular as he could wish."

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—Referring to the new route opened out by the Americans, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by way of Lake Nicaragua, the *Times*, after a long detail of predicted difficulties, thus concludes:—"A more remarkable history of discouragements was perhaps never recorded, and was certainly never terminated in a more concise or interesting way than by one of the simple paragraphs in the American news of Monday morning:—"The passengers by the 'Pacific' steamer arrived at San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua) with the California mails, on the 29th of July, crossed the Isthmus in 32 hours, and arrived at New York after a passage from San Francisco of about 29 days." Thus, within thirty months of the time when the question of Nicaragua first became gene-

rally discussed, the American company have entered into and secured a contract with that State; have gained the advantage of a protective treaty between Great Britain and the United States; have established a line of the fastest steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific; have completed a survey which shows that the difficulties which for three hundred years have frightened the world from attempting a junction of the oceans were absolutely fabulous; have carried 200 passengers in a few hours down a river which was represented as almost impracticable from shoals and rapids even for Indian canoes; have removed all the uncertainties and terrors that rendered the Isthmus the great stumbling-block of a safe and cheap passage to Australia; have brought California a week or ten days nearer to New York; and have secured for themselves the monopoly of a traffic which is the most marvellous that has ever been known, and the disposal of fertile lands and trading stations and natural docks that promise ultimately to receive the commerce of the world.

Since the return of the Duke of Satrano to the Vice-Government of Sicily fifteen hundred persons have been shot on political suspicion, or on the accusation of spies.

The Austrian Commandant at Imola has forbidden ladies to wear bonnets or caps with red or blue ribbons, under penalty of the Christian form of bastinado.

Confidential instructions have been forwarded by the Spanish Government to all the prefects in the provinces, recommending them to watch the movements of the Democratic party.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes a list of seventy-three persons, formerly ministers of the King of Naples, and Deputies of the Neapolitan Parliament, who are now in prison or suffering exile.

A GOLD FEVER IN AUSTRALIA.—New South Wales is in a state of intense excitement from the discovery of gold just below the crust of the Mountain ranges that run to an indefinite extent into the interior. The town of Bathurst was, on May the 17th, almost deserted of its population, who had gone to the "diggins," allured by several prizes exhibited to them. The most credible evidence of the presence of gold in that region is as follows:—

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargraves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which twenty-one grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished him with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government.

YACHT RIVALRY.—An attempt has been made by Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., to recover for his country the naval honours yielded to the United States at the Cowes Regatta. He backed his iron yacht, the "Titania," 100 tons, built by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of Milwall, on Mr. Scott Russell's "wave principle," to sail the "America" a double course for a double wager of £50—namely, from the Nab Light twenty or thirty miles out "before the wind," and then back to the point of starting "on a wind;" thus testing separately the fleetness and the weatherly qualities of the two yachts. The contest came off on Thursday; and the "Titania" was as signally beaten as any of the yachts which sailed in the Cowes Regatta. In the course out, despite three accidents which lost the "America" more than a quarter of an hour of time, she beat the "Titania" by five minutes out of about two hours; in the whole course she beat her fifty-two minutes out of about six hours and a half—leaving her at least eight miles astern. The "America" has since been sold by Commodore Stevens, to Captain de Blaquiére, of the Indian army, for the sum of £7,000, with immediate possession.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.—Mr. Vincent has delivered six lectures to large and increasing audiences, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the progressive movements of the day. The meetings were largely attended by the advanced sections of the middle classes, and by the more intelligent of the working-men. At Sunderland, Mr. Vincent addressed two very enthusiastic meetings—one presided over by Mr. Councillor Williams, and the other by the Mayor of the borough. At Alnwick, also, two crowded meetings were held in the theatre, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Vincent dwelt at length on the importance of all classes uniting for the elevation of the people socially, morally, and politically, and for bringing the Government into harmony with the wants and interests of the people. The best and most cordial feeling was manifested by the assembly. A third meeting is to be held on Monday; and next week three meetings at Shields, to be presided over by the mayor, the borough member, and an alderman of the borough. Liberal principles are growing in the North.

THE DAY OF THE DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE—the 26th of August—was commemorated by the performance of a "service funèbre" in the French Catholic Chapel, Portman-square, by M. l'Abbé Mailly. The Countess de Neuilly, the Duchess d'Orleans and her sons, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, with their son, Prince Pedro, were near to the altar. Among the other attendants were M. Guizot, M. Duchatel, M. Salvandy, M. Montalivet, and other late Ministers; with several Generals, aides-de-camp of the late King of the French.

IRELAND.

THE ULTRAMONTANE PRESS.—The *Tablet*, of Saturday, is somewhat more moderate in its tone than it was the preceding week. We are assured that "neither the Archbishop of Armagh nor the Archbishop of Tuam has the smallest intention of conspiring together on behalf of the Church to take the life of the most obnoxious gentleman in green." Nay more, every law is to be obeyed, "except the law which violates the law of God," which is "no law, but a lie," and it is to be broken "with every expression of contempt for it and of abhorrence." The hustings is to be the battle-ground, and in order to stimulate Romish zeal, it is intimated

That, on a very moderate calculation of the expenses that will attend the next election, and of the ordinary difficulty of raising funds, the cheapest method of canvassing the country in the Catholic interest would be for the Attorney-General to try a fall with the Primate; and that the best possible friend of the Catholic interest is the Minister who would prosecute. It is altogether impossible to exaggerate the value of this kind of stimulus on a canvass and at the poll in the hands of discreet priests. It would both bring funds and it would stand in the place of funds. And we are so sure that a step like this would be a trump card for our side of the question, that we are very much afraid the shrewd, selfish, cunning policy of the Whigs will leave us wholly unprotected—at least till after the election—and give us the most absolute permission to do anything rather than take upon themselves the burden of another monster prosecution.

In an article of a somewhat stronger character on the "benefit of violating an act of Parliament," the Roman Catholic organ winds up as follows:—

The truth is this—we must break the law, and the Ministers know it. All they ask is, that we should break it quietly, without noise or parade. The Government is more afraid of us than we are of them. They would give us indefinite promises if we would abstain for a few months, and keep ourselves quiet for a time. Our strength (and they know it) consists in immediate law-breaking, and their anxiety is to put off the deed from day to day. . . . Even as a question of worldly policy, to say nothing of high principles and sacred obligations, this law is to be broken. It is the easiest and the shortest road to victory—perhaps, even, to the conversion of England. A timid policy has done nothing but neutralise good works and pave the way for apostasy. Under Elizabeth the English bishops gave way—lived peaceably and on good terms with the heretic intruders. The result was apostasies innumerable, till the whole country became Protestant. Nor did these apostasies cease till the Church took a bolder course, vindicated her authority, and claimed her true position. Concurrently with this new policy conversions began, and they have never been so numerous as now. Boldness and courage win the confidence of the bold and generous, and thus mere natural virtue was instrumental in bringing people to correspond with Divine grace. In every way, whether politically or religiously, our course is boldness. We are British subjects, and have British rights, and we must not be outlived because we choose to exercise those rights. If, then, in doing so we become Catholic, that is no matter for the State to meddle with.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Mr. Edward White, a gentleman of property, residing near Abbeylax, the Queen's County, has been brutally murdered. It appears that the deceased, who was, it is said, nearly seventy years of age, having by his own industry amassed a considerable property in ready money, purchased, a short time since, a portion of the Portlinton estate in the neighbourhood of Abbeylax. A dispute arose with some persons in the locality about a right of turbary, and some summonses to petty sessions had been issued on both sides. Some litigation was thus going forward, but there was no uncommon feature in the transaction, and anything like serious ill-feeling towards him was not apprehended by Mr. White. However, on Monday morning, while driving to his land, he was met on the road by a man, who stopped the gig, deliberately shot Mr. White through the heart, and then having thrown the pistol into the vehicle, coolly walked away, when the pony proceeded on its journey and conveyed the inanimate corpse of its master to the farm. The murder was committed within sight of hundreds of people reaping in the surrounding fields, but not the slightest attempt was made either to render assistance to the gentleman attacked, or to apprehend the assassin.

TESTOTALLERS ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—To the loyal address which was adopted so enthusiastically at the great meeting in the Surrey Zoological Gardens—duly forwarded to Sir George Grey—an acknowledgment has been received from the Home Office, stating that the same was graciously received by her Majesty.

HALIFAX AUXILIARY TO THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Sermons were preached at the three Independent chapels, in Halifax, by the Revs. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, and Alexander Frazer, of Blackburn, on Sunday last; and a public meeting held on Monday evening, in the spacious new school-room connected with Zion Chapel, to promote the objects of the above Association. John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, took the chair at seven o'clock, and shortly after, the room was completely filled. Two resolutions were unanimously passed—one expressing attachment to Voluntary religious education, the other, expressing confidence in the Congregational Board, and recommending it to the support of all who agree to its principles. The speakers were the Revs. A. M'Nillan, of Gomersal; G. W. Conder, of Leeds; James Pridie, Enoch Mellor, of Halifax; and David Jones, of Booth. The sentiments expressed by the various

speakers were well received, and the eloquent remarks of Mr. Conder, who spoke nearly an hour, made a deep impression on the meeting. The Board has hitherto received little support from Halifax, but it is to be hoped that the contributions will be greatly increased. Many who attended the meeting never heard the views of the Voluntary Educationalists placed in such an important light before.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 3, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French *Constitutionnel*, of Monday, contained an elaborate article by the famous Dr. Véron. He predicts that 1852 will be another '93, except present tendencies be repressed. He holds up to censure a cynical *mot*, attributed to M. Thiers—"Soap the plank well; we must keep the President slipping upon it till 1852; but soap it well." The danger of this counsel, he says, is, that society may glide away after the President. He claims for Louis Napoleon the merit of having introduced an innovation in politics, namely, honesty. He advises the President, as a crowning act of honesty, to complete his mission by proposing the repeal of the law of the 31st of May. Write, he says, at the head of your political code, "every citizen of twenty-one years of age is an elector," and 1852 will no longer be a rendezvous for a general riot. It is reported that M. Dufaure is preparing a bill indirectly to get rid of this obstacle. The condemned prisoners at Lyons have resolved to appeal to the Court of Cassation, and have addressed to their counsel a letter of thanks and admiration.

The *Croce di Savoia* says that the court of Naples is concerting with the courts of Vienna, Rome, Modena, and Parma, a joint proclamation that the Italian governments, far from having degenerated into violence and cruelty, have but exhibited a forbearing, and, perhaps, excessive, moderation in using the legitimate right of self-defence. The same journal states that the King is about to visit successively Cuneo, Morazzo, Savona, and Genoa.—Upwards of fifty persons have been condemned to the galleys for the destruction of the Cardinals' carriages in 1849: it came out distinctly on the trial that the triumph did their best to restrain the popular fury.—The *Giornale di Roma* gives an account of a most singular meteor which was remarked on the 19th, after sunset, in the vicinity of the Volscian Apennines and the Alban mountains.

EXHIBITION FETE.—Last night an entertainment, denominated a Banquet and Fête of All Nations, was held at Soyer's Symposium, Mr. George Thompson, M.P., presiding. The chairman, in proposing the health of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, referred to the deep interest which they had shown throughout in the success of the Great Exhibition—an interest which he was sure would be appreciated by all the exhibitors, whether native or foreign. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The health of the exhibitors was afterwards proposed, and was responded to by Mr. Winton, on the part of the English, and by the Count de Lisle on the part of the foreign exhibitors. Mr. Ellis, the vice-president, proposed the health of the artisans, whose skill and labour had contributed so much, and so effectually, to the completion of the Crystal Palace. Mr. Miller acknowledged the toast. The company immediately after retired to the grounds, where a brilliant display of fireworks took place.

THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE held a soirée on Monday evening, in the concert room of the Rotundo, to celebrate the escape of M'Manus. A new principle was observed in the arrangements—the tea and coffee being charged at a penny per cup.

PRIMATE CULLEN is reported to have received a missive from Dublin castle respecting his late exhibition in the character of Archbishop of Armagh. The Protestant Association was to hold a meeting in the Rotunda last night, to urge the Government to a vigorous exercise of their new powers.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—On Monday, and again yesterday, a Mr. Isaacs waited on the Lambeth magistrate, and stated that a girl of 15, who had been in his service two or three years, had for some weeks been missing; and he had at last ascertained that she had been found drowned at Brixton, and an inquest held on the body. He had also discovered that she had been intimate with a young man, in whose possession several trifling articles of her master's were found. Her father, a poor countryman, had come up in great grief, and believing she had been dealt with foully, was anxious for an exhumation; which the magistrate could not authorize, but believed the parish officers could. The young man, Matthew Williams, was charged with receiving the stolen articles, and heavy bail taken for his reappearance.

THE ISLE OF SKYE.—The *Times* of this morning contains a report from a special correspondent on the "Condition of the People in Skye." We can make room, at present, for only one sentence:—"In some few instances we found that too much had been made of individual cases, but the destitution on the whole had not been exaggerated in the public statements."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1851.

Our trade is to-day without animation, the buyers confining their purchases to immediate want.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,210 qrs.; Foreign, 3,050 qrs. Barley—English, 30 qrs.; Foreign 3,340 qrs. Oats—English, 100 qrs.; Foreign, 10,410 qrs. Flour—English 920 barrels; Foreign, 1,990 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the relief of destitution in the Hebrides, per Mr. R. W. Cooke, 10s.

Mr. F. Crowe's letter is in type, and will appear next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1851.

SUMMARY.

A DEAD calm in the political world does not, happily, indicate that universal stagnation which is hurtful to life and progress. Government may be "out of town" enjoying repose—the Queen may be buried in the retirement of Balmoral—the members of the Legislature may be scattered abroad in search of health and enjoyment, and scarcely a breeze may ruffle the apparently still atmosphere—but society moves on with giant strides, as if to satisfy us how little, after all, human progression is dependent upon State machinery. Revolution is still at work—not of physical force, but of mind and science. Yes; Radicalism of the wildest character lies hid in the records of industrial enterprise—and continental despots may with far more reason tremble at the progress of all-conquering steam, than at the machinations of secret societies, or the universal discontent of their subjects.

To our minds the opening of the new route across the Isthmus of Panama by American enterprise, has a deeper political significance than the conferences of German sovereigns, and the sober proposition of a gigantic chain of railway communication between Calais and Calcutta, than the French Presidential election of 1852. The rapid interchange of ideas throughout the civilized world by means of increased facilities of intercourse, will inevitably give a new turn to popular convictions and opinions against which despotism will struggle in vain. Science and enterprise are the ever-working and invincible propaganda which are undermining time-honoured prejudices and institutions, and proclaiming the individual worth of man at the same time that they are bringing nearer the brotherhood of nations. By the opening of the new route across Central America, and the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, a new highway has been opened to the world. A direct line of steamers now plies on both oceans, bringing California a week or ten days nearer to New York, and opening up a cheaper and a safer communication with Australia and the East. All honour to the enterprising men who, by their energy, unaided by Governments, have overcome difficulties which for centuries have been deemed insurmountable, and secured for all nations a means of communication which promises the greatest social, political, and commercial advantages.

Even more gigantic is the project which the *Times* has this week announced for bringing Calcutta within twelve, and, ultimately, of seven days by means of direct railway communication of 5,000 miles in length. Chimerical as the scheme may appear, it is seriously entertained, and pronounced perfectly feasible by practical and experienced men. Certain portions of the route—2,600 miles—are actually decided upon and in course of construction. We have elsewhere given an outline of the grand scheme, which proposes to complete the chain of railway communication from Ostend to Orsova on the Turkish frontier, to carry passengers from thence to Constantinople by a line of steamers, and onwards by a line of railway through the valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah, along the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroad, already in course of construction, to Calcutta; bringing the capital of India as near to us, in point of time, as New York. We only hope that the critical position of the continent may not impede or frustrate the realization of this gigantic undertaking.

We are able to note one more novelty still more unexpected than the preceding, and likely to affect almost as widely the progress of civilization. Information has reached us this week from Sydney, New South Wales, that gold has been discovered

in large quantities at Bathurst, about 150 miles from that place. A Mr. Hargraves appears to have found that the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, present "one immense gold field." The soil is reported to be full of the precious metal. The government geologist has been down to the "diggings," and has expressed himself satisfied with the substantial truth of the first report. Mr. Neal, a brewer, had picked up in the district a piece of gold weighing eleven ounces. An old man had found several pieces, the united weight of which amounted to two or three pounds. The manager of the Union Bank of Australia, in a flying visit, had extracted from a few handfuls of loose earth grains of gold which when melted produced a piece of pure metal about the size of a pea. Accordingly, all is excitement in that colony. Persons of both sexes, all ages, and all professions, are hurrying off to the "diggings," with such domestic implements in hand—washhand-basins, cullenders, tin-pots, and garden tools—as might be made to serve for mining-instruments. There can be little room to doubt that the discovery, however ultimately valuable it may turn out to be, will cost many people their all of worldly substance, and some, their lives. There will be a rush of population to quarters not yet capable of sustaining them in comfort. And what with unaccustomed labour, the absence of ordinary accommodation, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, hundreds will have to rue the hour when they were first attracted to the gold mines of Australia. On the other hand, capital associated with science will no doubt turn the discovery to profitable account, and the abundance of the precious metal at the antipodes will draw to the comparatively neglected colony, a full and flowing tide of emigration.

We have now made allusion to the most important topics of the week. Another remains, somewhat more personal in its character, but to most of our readers it will be equally startling. Perhaps, there are few Englishmen who are interested in the great Hungarian struggle with Austria, who have not read with deepest interest "The Memoirs and Adventures of the Baroness Von Beck." She turns out to have been a most extraordinary impostor. She was apprehended on Friday evening, at Birmingham, at the instance of the association formed in London for the protection and support of the Hungarian refugees, of which Lord Dudley Stuart is the President, and she was to have been examined at the Public Office on Saturday morning. Excitement, acting upon a previously diseased constitution, proved too much for her, and she died, just as the proceedings were about to commence. Evidence, however, was given, of the most convincing kind, that she was no baroness at all—that she was not a Hungarian woman, but a Viennese—that she was no friend of Kossuth's, as she pretended, but was of low origin, and was employed as a subordinate spy in the Hungarian service. She has lately been engaged as a spy by the recently-established foreign branch of the English police force, and received £5 16s. 8d. per week, to watch and to betray the Hungarian refugees. Papers are said to have been found in her possession disclosing a formidable conspiracy, and they are now in the hands of Mr. Toulmin Smith, the barrister, who appeared as counsel against the lady at Birmingham. A pleasant romance is thus dissipated as a morning dream, and where we once saw nothing but heroic virtue we are compelled to recognise dexterous vice. We would fain disbelieve the facts, but, alas! they are too sturdy to be thrust aside by our wishes.

The Evangelical Alliance still continues its session. We have given in another place a brief outline of its proceedings; and we notice here only the paper read by Dr. Baird on the religious statistics of America. This is a subject he is eminently qualified to deal with; and, accordingly, his communication, so far as it was confined to the matter in hand, possesses deep interest. On the question of slavery, which he again resumed, he was far less successful. He asserts that American Christianity is already doing its best to get rid of the evil, and he complains that British Christianity should think it necessary to interfere. The truth is, slavery is a sore place on the conscience of all Americans, and they cannot bear it to be touched, however tenderly.

The continental news of the week may be briefly summed up. In France, the Council-General have been holding their meetings, and have pretty unanimously called for a legal revision of the constitution—a few only being favourable to the re-election of Louis Napoleon. Meanwhile Government is aiding the priests in putting down Protestantism in the provinces. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask, and officially notified that his subjects will in future be governed absolutely—an announcement which has been received in ominous silence. The King of Prussia equals Austria and France in his hostility to freedom of religious opinion—leaning more and more to priestly authority, and snubbing Protestantism with ultramontane zeal. Still more decided has

been his furious hostility to the freedom of the press, as manifested during his recent tour in the Rhenish provinces. From Italy there is the same melancholy tale of proscription and imprisonment, varied by the occurrence of a disastrous earthquake in Naples—less devastating than the horrible cruelty of King Bomba and his bands of ruffians. With respect to Austrian Italy, one fact will suffice. Since the proclamation of martial law, the courts-martial in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces have pronounced 3,782 sentences of death.

THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY.

A LETTER addressed to us by the celebrated Johannes Ronge, and inserted elsewhere, calls attention to "the suppression of religious liberty in Germany." The German Catholic Church, founded chiefly by the labours of Ronge some seven years ago, is a detachment from the Papacy, somewhat similar to the offset from State-churchism produced by the "disruption" in the Church of Scotland, and has made such rapid progress in Germany that it numbers, at this moment, upwards of a million members. These free congregations—into the theological tenets professed by which it is beside our present purpose to inquire—have cast off the authority of the Pope, and, for several years, have enjoyed, what they are fully entitled to, in virtue both of the rights of conscience, and of the solemn oaths sworn to by every German potentate—namely, the protection of the civil power. Austria, prompted, possibly, by the court of Rome, and united by the reactionary spirit with Prussia, now seeks to rivet the chains of despotism upon the limbs of Germany by extinguishing the last vestiges of religious liberty.

Ronge, now a refugee in this country, briefly describes the mode in which, and the extent to which, this crusade against the freedom of conscience has been carried out. In Austria, the members of the German Catholic Church have been forbidden to meet and worship, and their clergymen have been imprisoned or driven out of the country. In Prussia, the process has been of a stealthier, but equally remorseless kind. The larger congregations have been deprived of the use of the churches freely given to them by their Protestant fellow-citizens—the smaller ones have been prohibited. The administration of the Lord's Supper is punished by imprisonment. Public officers connected with the proscribed churches are summarily dismissed. Schools are shut up, and even children's playgrounds and gardens are closed. This, however, is not the worst. All the marriages contracted for six years past in these congregations, and previously recognised by the authorities as valid, are suddenly declared to be null and void, thus carrying dismay into the homes of thousands. Nay, more! The new-born infant, if not immediately brought by its parents to a State-church clergyman, or a Roman Catholic priest for baptism, is seized by the royal *gendarmes*, carried to a State church, and there "prepared for the blessings of eternity."

Such is the lamentable state of things in Germany—such, the present outcome of the revolutions of 1848. Our correspondent traces up these proceedings to "a wide-spread conspiracy against all European liberty and religious freedom and enlightenment." For aught we know to the contrary, this conjecture may be true. The Sovereigns of Europe who are grasping at absolute power over their subjects, and the court of Rome which aims to re-establish a universal dominion over men's faith, may have entered into formal compact, agreed upon their plans, and begun, where opportunity was most favourable, to put them into execution. But we see no necessity for resorting to any such formidable hypothesis. The facts may be more easily and naturally accounted for. Absolutism and Jesuitism are but different aspects of precisely the same principle—the one political, the other ecclesiastical. Between those who adopt either, there must needs be the closest sympathy. Where the one goes, the other will very soon follow. Neither can long exist apart. Political freedom is fatal to ecclesiastical bondage—religious liberty will speedily undermine the foundations of civil despotism. In Rome the princes of Germany find a congenial ally; in these princes, Rome sees an available instrumentality for her own ends. They need no compact to unite them. They can dispense with the formality of ready-drawn plans. Their work may be said to be one and simple; and each party may prosecute it without the need of conspiring with the other. No doubt, there is a general understanding between them, and as little doubt can there be, that if there will could prevail, they would make short work of extinguishing the last spark of liberty in Europe, whether civil or religious.

That they will be able permanently to embody their atrocious principles, we have no fear. Every stride they take towards the accomplishment of their design is but a stride nearer to their own destruction. The age is gone by which would

admit of the possibility of their success. Austria and Prussia may fondly dream that they have finally suppressed the Free Catholic Church in their dominions, whereas they have but added another million to those already existing, who will pant for the downfall of an oppressive system of government, and who will rejoice in the final overthrow of dynasties proved incapable of a people's trust. No! it will take stronger men than either Schwarzenburg or Manteuffel to put out the light of Protestantism in Germany. Their seeming triumph will be brief, and, like the last flicker of an expiring lamp, they may shoot up into unprecedented strength just previously to their fall. If, indeed, the public sentiment of Germany were changed and deteriorated by the mad policy of their rulers—if the people had been brought to kiss the hand that smites them, or to pay adoration to the powers that trampled them in the dust—if they had become perverted into the belief that freedom is but a phantom unworthy of serious pursuit, and that the best thing to do with conscience is to put it out to pawn with an arrogant priesthood—if, in fine, manhood were extinct in Germany, and all that goes to dignify human nature were held inferior to mere subsistence and quiet, then we might be alarmed at the present aspect of affairs in the Fatherland. But it is not so. Samson is in withes only till Samson see fit to rouse himself and burst them. The favourable time is not yet come—but neither can it be far distant. Germany and freedom will yet shake hands, and rejoice together, when their princely oppressors shall have entered upon an inheritance of everlasting contempt.

Meanwhile, however, no little suffering must be endured—suffering which humanity cannot witness without a sympathizing pang, nor allow to go unsolaced by such consolation as may be most fitly offered. The expatriated Ronge appeals to British love of freedom and Protestant attachments, for countenance, advice, and succour—nor ought his appeal to be made in vain. *We*, at least, who refuse to join in hunting down so ignoble a game as “ecclesiastical titles,” are ready at any time, and by the use of all legitimate means, to stand by the actually oppressed, and to raise an indignant protest against the oppressor. Such benefit as a strong and decisive manifestation of public opinion in England can yield to the Free Catholic Church in Germany, we will gladly do our utmost to secure for it. Let it not be imagined that in the case before us, such moral aid comes too late to be of the smallest avail. It may not, indeed, immediately knock off the chains of those in bondage, but, at least, it may sustain their sinking spirits, may nerve them to manly endurance, and may encourage them watchfully to await the hour which Providence has destined for their complete emancipation. It may operate upon the mind, and do something to guide the diplomacy, of our own Foreign Secretary, and, if it do not strike terror into the breasts of tyrants, it may serve to keep in heart and hope those millions of our brother men, scattered over the lengths and breadths of the continent, whose sighs go up to heaven, bearing upon them the ejaculation of the souls beneath the altar, “How long, O Lord, how long!”

We earnestly commend Mr. Ronge's letter to the notice of our circle of readers—and we trust they will not allow differences of theological faith to prevent the expression, in some form, of their sympathy with, and their desire to aid him.

DISTRAINT ON ROYALTY.

NEWSPAPER readers were, a few weeks since informed that the Government of our Indian empire had resolved on immediately confiscating a portion of the Deccan territory, on account of the heavy arrear of debt due from the Nizam. More recently, it was stated that a British army had actually taken possession of the sequestered province—the latest intelligence is, that the Nizam has made terms, for the present, with his powerful creditors.

Very few, probably, of the many whose eye has run over these successive announcements have detained for subsequent reflection the impression made, just for want of sufficient information on the subject to make it interesting. Most people are, doubtless, unable to say, without looking to a map, whether the Deccan is beyond the Punjab, or is terminated by Cape Cormorin. They would guess it were at one or other of the extremities of India, from the fact of its having yet to be annexed. We may say, then, that it lies at the head of the peninsula, between the rivers Nerbudda and Kistnah, and has, therefore, our Bengal Presidency on the east, and the Madras Presidency on the south. The “Nizam,” or Administrator, is the descendant of a renowned warrior who was despatched by the Great Mogul to govern this territory, and at the dissolution of the empire, about a century ago, set up for himself, after the immemorial custom of the East. At the beginning of the wars with which the last century closed, the Nizam was a powerful prince—at their

close, he was reduced, like many more, to accept of British “protection.” Under that term was included, not only the payment of an annual sum for supposed past services and defence in future from neighbouring princes, but the maintenance of an army officered by Englishmen, and the presence at his court, in the capacity rather of a guardian than an adviser, of a British Resident. The influence of such an arrangement upon the temper of the prince and the condition of his subjects, may be imagined. The former would naturally either chafe against the curb, or retire in sulky dignity into the enjoyment of his immense private wealth, leaving the latter to be despoiled for the payment of the tribute and the maintenance of their foreign masters. But these subjects of the Nizam are not all passive tax-payers—not merely ryots, or peasant land-holders, with an intermixture of artisans and priests. There is an Indian feudality, and there are Indian Free Lances, too, as in the Europe of the twelfth century. The Nizam is nominal monarch of a host of nobles, supported by “jaghires,” or grants from the Crown revenue, and maintaining each his horde of mutinous mercenaries, the fiercest of the survivors of the frontier wars. As the public revenue of the Deccan is only about one million sterling a-year, and claimants of this sort pay themselves, the British debt has gone unpaid till the arrears reach the sum of about £850,000; for the payment of which it was intended to confiscate—“temporarily”—a territory yielding nearly half that sum yearly to the Nizam's exchequer. Power to do this, we are told, was reserved to the creditor in the original agreement; and to any further demur, it is deemed a quite sufficient answer, that the people would be much better governed by the Company than by the Nabob.

No doubt the advocates of the Company could establish this alleged right before any tribunal that would consent to take without examination the original bargain, and accept as precedents the usages of Indian politics. Waiving ourselves, for the occasion, any such inquiry, we yet venture to question the rectitude and the good policy of the transaction that has been postponed only to be accomplished, ere long, on a larger scale. The motive is too palpable for disguise—the annexation of the Deccan would add to the symmetry and enrich the coffers of our Eastern empire; it would form one more step in a long process of absorption of independent states into provinces. The cost of taking possession would swallow up the present arrears, at least—perhaps many times the amount—and these would be a pretext for confiscating, “temporarily,” the whole territory. The better government of the people is at least problematical. If the condition of the population in some parts of our conquered dominions has improved—as in that wrested from the Siamese—in others it has fearfully deteriorated—in others, the people have themselves disappeared; and the native arts are noticed to decline with native politics. The first objects of government have yet to be accomplished, even in the neighbourhood of the capital, where life and property are as insecure as in any part of the Indian continent. The system of taxation is notoriously extortionate, the wretched cultivators exposed to the periodical visitation of publicans, who grow proverbially rich in a few years, and to the ravages of scarcely more merciless or infrequent dearth; while the precautions against the terrors of drought, provided by native monarchs, are suffered to decay. To crown all, the creditor that so haughtily exacts payment from his feeble debtor, is himself said to be hastening to bankruptcy, and is threatened with arrest by a power yet stronger than he. Ignorance of Indian affairs is not only a reproach, but a disadvantage to the English people. Did they know the resources of that vast and densely populated country of which their Queen is nominally the sovereign, they would not suffer its hundred and fifty millions of people to be governed, and its teeming capabilities sealed up, by irresponsible fortune-hunters. But why talk of the English people disallowing aught? Do they not suffer their colonists—their own flesh and blood—ay, and themselves, the men who work up and wear the wool of Australia, and want cotton from the Indies—to be taxed and trafficked in by gentlemen who have little better right thereto than the Leadenhall-street lessees of the East?

“DOING” A BETTER THING THAN “MEANING TO DO.”

THE *Times* of yesterday contains an editorial article which, by a reference to the low character and demoralizing tendency of what is now designated the Literature of the Poor, enforces the duty, as well as shows the necessity, of diffusing among the people the blessings of education. We heartily concur with the *Times* in the opinion that the educational means at present supplied to the working classes—whether by the Voluntary principle, or by Parliamentary grants—are not, as yet, sufficient to meet the evil of which complaint is made—although it is very possible that we

should widely differ from our contemporary as to the measures to be resorted to for supplying the admitted deficiency. Very much of the worthless and wicked character of the cheap literature alluded to may be fairly laid to the account of those fiscal restrictions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer persists in laying upon the circulation of the equally attractive, but far more improving knowledge, furnished by the passing events of every day.

Manchester appears to be prolific in plans for supplying educational deficiencies. In one sense it may claim the honour of having given birth to the Minutes of Council, for Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth, we believe, is a Manchester man. There the National School Association drew its first breath, and there it may be said still to abide. From a report given in the *Daily News* of Saturday of a Conversazione meeting, held in the Town Hall of that place, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and attended by about five hundred gentlemen of influence and station in the neighbourhood, we learn that another educational plan has been broached at Manchester, the details of which were framed by Mr. Entwistle, a partner in one of the firms of that city, and the leading principle of which may be described as combining an educational rate with the present religious and denominational machinery. The plan appears to have elicited high commendations from various parties, and conceding the principle of a compulsory provision, it certainly deserved it for the dexterity with which it steers clear of sectarian preferences.

We now call the attention of our friends to the fact, that the Congregational Board of Education have fixed upon Manchester as the place in which to hold a sort of provincial conference—the first, we believe, of a series—with a view to enlist the increased interest and support of the denomination they represent in the important work of popular education. It is worthy of remark, that whilst other associations, and especially the National School Association, are *meaning to do* great things for the furtherance of popular education, the Congregational Board, and the Voluntary School Association, are *actually engaged* in the work. They are not agitating for a theory, but they are working out a practical result. They are not discouraging the action of the Voluntary principle by describing it as utterly unfit for its task, but they are testing its strength, and striving to make it exhale its virtue. And this appears to us to be a method of proceeding far more deserving of support (all theoretical questions apart) than that which consists in constantly decrying the merits of what is in order to bring over proselytes to an untried system which has yet to be. However the Voluntaries may be despised, it is certain that their *positive*, small as it is, is worth more to society than the mere *negative* of their opponents, magnificent as it may seem.

The order of business in Manchester is set down in the *programme* as follows. On Tuesday evening, September 16th, the Rev. G.W. Conder, of Leeds, will deliver a public lecture, which will be followed by a Conference with Sabbath-school teachers. Arrangements, we are informed, are projected to bring under consideration the connexion between the principles of the Congregational Board of Education, and the prosperity of the Sabbath-school, with a view of interesting those who are regarded as amongst the most practical and efficient, as well as consistent, friends of popular education. On Wednesday morning, the 17th, the Conference will be held, at which S. Morley, Esq., on behalf of the Board, will make an explanatory statement, and the Rev. H.R. Reynolds, of Leeds, will read a paper as the basis of subsequent discussion. The evening of the same day will be devoted to a special public meeting of the friends of the Congregational Board of Education, for the enunciation of its principles and plans. And on Thursday morning, the 18th, those who have attended the Conference will meet together at a public breakfast. We trust that the object of the Board in this Conference will be most extensively realized, and that, to use their own language, they will find it “possible, not only to stimulate tried and generous friends to fresh efforts, but to enlist the co-operation of many who have hitherto stood aloof, and to produce, in reference to the practical work which is to be accomplished, a unity of action which will issue in results of the highest value.”

POPEY and PROPHECY.—The *Munster News* (a Popish paper, published in the city of Limerick), of Wednesday last, contains a letter, headed “Anti-christ Russell,” in which the writer gravely asserts that the mystical “number of the beast,” in Revelations xiii. 18, means the present Prime Minister! The sapient correspondent thus concludes the said letter:—“The law of persecution, of the last Session, and the friendly feeling evinced by Lord John Russell for the Jews, leave not a shadow of doubt on my mind, that he is the predicted beast. The name was originally written Ruxelle. Take, then, the numeral letters of Lord John Ruxelle, and you have the number 666!!”

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

CHAPTER IX. (CONTINUED).

The Three Eras of the Catholic Question—the last stage reached—Mr. Canning's Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to Parliament—Scene with Mr. Brougham—the Catholic Association—an Act passed for its suppression—Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and the University of Oxford—Sir F. Burdett's Catholic Relief Bill—the Duke of York's Declaration—General Election—the Duke of York's Death—Mr. Canning, Premier.

The next day Mr. Canning returned to the King with a bundle of resignations. The Duke of Wellington (who had succeeded the Duke of York as Commander-in-chief, in addition to being Master of the Ordnance) and Mr. Peel, Lords Eldon, Bexley, Bathurst, Westmoreland, and Melville, Mr. Wallace (the Master of the Mint), Sir Charles Wetherell (the Attorney-General), and Mr. Beckett (the Judge-Advocate), all declined to serve under Mr. Canning; and even four officers of the royal household. But the new Premier was not dismayed—what would not ambition attempt? wrote the spiteful old Chancellor, half incredulous that he had really been displaced from the seat he had occupied nearly a quarter of a century. But before the House assembled every post was filled up. Lord Bexley was induced to resume his place, the Duke of Clarence went to the head of the Admiralty, Sir John Copley was created Lord-Chancellor Lyndhurst, Lord Anglesey took the Ordnance Office, Lord Dudley the Foreign, and Mr. Sturges Bourne the Home Secretaryship. Mr. Robinson was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Goderich, Mr. Canning himself taking the Chancellorship of the Exchequer as well as the Premiership. Curious was the aspect of the House of Commons on the night of the 1st of May—Tierney and Brougham, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Robert Wilson, ranged for the first time behind the Treasury bench; and people as curious to see Mr. Canning, says a spectator, "as if a change of his person must have accompanied his change of place." In the explanations that ensued, Mr. Peel was the only one of the seceders whom Mr. Canning distinctly acquitted of unhandsome desertion, and Mr. Peel showed that the course he had taken was alike due to himself and friendly towards his late colleague. We have the word of Lord Eldon for it, that never had personalities and political enmities risen so high as at this time. The Whig-Radicals in the lower House showed the sincerity of their coalition by withdrawing for the session (which terminated in two months) the only two questions on which they differed from the head of the Ministry; but the records of the incidental discussions show that no opportunity was lost of bitterly attacking Mr. Canning and his new allies. Only one of these hostile speeches survives—it would be well for the reputation of its author if it could be forgotten. It was pronounced by Lord Grey in the upper House (to which he had recently been elevated by the death of his father), and was therefore unanswerable by the object of the invective. That speech seems now uncharitable even to malignity, and the more bitter from its calmness—one of the most melancholy instances on record of the power of party spirit in blinding great men to the merits of each other—if, indeed, it do not prove that Lord Grey could not have been noble by nature, wanting generous sympathy with intellect in arms against power. The almost universal impression was, however, that this was the strongest Administration since that of Pitt's, and that Canning would achieve, in the next session, the great work which the patron of his youth had failed in accomplishing. Such a public sentiment concerning a man may carry him through anything but the agonies of death—but to them, alas! Canning was to succumb, as his early friends Pitt and Fox had done, just when life seemed dearest. For two or three weeks after the rising of Parliament he was detained in town by official business. Then he went to the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chiswick, as Fox had done under such similar circumstances, and inhabited the same apartments. On the 8th of August, after a week of severe suffering from internal inflammation, he died.

We cannot pause now to estimate the character of this noble victim of death, nor to describe the effect of the catastrophe upon the public: we must pursue its political consequences.—Lord Goderich took the vacated Premiership; Mr. Huskisson was recalled from Southern Europe (where he had been overtaken by the news of his friend's death) to take the Colonial Office. The Duke of Wellington justified himself on his characteristic plea—the sake of the public service—for resuming the command of the army. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer was given, after several likelier men had refused it, to Mr. Herries. The Cabinet thus patched up scarcely lasted through the recess. In preparing for the session, an unfortunate misunderstanding arose between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries; which Lord Goderich found himself unable to clear up, and therefore resigned. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Harrowby were in turn appealed to by the King, but neither would venture on the Premiership. Before Parliament met, the Duke of Wellington was promoted to an office which he had not long before declared he should be mad ever to think of—that of Prime Minister of England. But the change was not so great as every one at first expected. Mr. Peel, of course, came back to the Home Office; but Mr. Huskisson remained in the Colonial, Lord Dudley in the Foreign, and Lord Lyndhurst on the woolstack. The most noted circumstance was, that Huskisson consented to sit side by side with those who had deserted and cruelly assailed his friend—or, as Mr. Canning's widow wrote to him, in terms of bitter reproach, "her husband's murderers." A really important change was, that the Marquis of Anglesey displaced Lord Wellesley in the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

When the necessary explanations had been made in both Houses, the only matter of interest before them was, the Test and Corporation Acts—the repeal of which was this year effected (the details we must reserve to another chapter). In a few weeks there was another Ministerial crisis. From circumstances to be related elsewhere, Mr. Huskisson left the Ministry, and was followed by the whole of the Canningites. The new comers were, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. The accession to office of the last-named gentleman was destined to exercise an extraordinary and powerful effect. The House of Commons reversed its last decision by adopting, by a majority of six, a resolution brought forward by Sir Francis Burdett, affirming the expediency of satisfactorily adjusting the Catholic claims. That was in the middle of May; and it was determined to economize time and effort by ascertaining how the Lords would entertain such a resolution. A formal "conference" was accordingly held, but before it had come to a practical issue, the new element was thrown into the controversy. Mr. Fitzgerald was member for the county of Clare. As he was in favour of the Catholic claims, and possessed great local influence, there was no suspicion that his re-election would be opposed. But the Catholic leaders had determined that Mr. O'Connell should be returned to Parliament, and the Clare vacancy was seized upon as most opportune. O'Connell assured the freeholders, on his high reputation as a counsellor, that there was nothing to prevent his being elected; and that, if elected, he would take his seat and vote. Mr. Butler, an eminent English barrister, gave a similar opinion; and the Catholics of both countries liberally subscribed. On the spot the excitement was intense. Haranguing and canvassing was going on day and night—in Mr. Shiel's phrase, "Every altar was a tribune;" and the landlords were not less active than the priests. Even before the polling began the influence of this extraordinary electioneering was visible in the highest quarter. In the debate on the resolution sent up by the Commons, the Duke was for the first time ambiguous—hinting that if the agitation would only hush itself for awhile, something might be done: only a month or two before he had declared no one's feelings were more decided than his in opposition to the Catholic claims. (Notwithstanding the conciliatory tone of the Premier, the resolution was lost by a majority of 44—181 to 137). On the 30th of June the polling commenced. The speaking on one side was as much an exaggeration of ordinary hustings orations, as were the whole proceedings an abuse of a grave political trust. In those times elections extended over weeks, but on the second day Mr. Fitzgerald resigned, amazed and hopeless at the incessant influx of "Forties," headed by their priests, and shouting, "For God and O'Connell!" A protest against Mr. O'Connell's return was put in; but the perplexed sheriff decided, after hearing counsel, that he could not do otherwise than certify his election by a majority of qualified electors, notifying also the circumstances of the contest. The session was suffered to close without the new member presenting himself to the House; and with the session expired the act under which the Catholic Association was dissolved.

The recess was vigorously employed by both parties, in both countries. The English Catholics and Dissenters were now more hearty than they had ever before been in the Liberal movement. The openly-revived Association dictated a pledge to be exacted from Parliamentary candidates, boasted that it would carry all the counties as it had carried Clare, and produced by the bare threat a number of prevent conversions. The first and most important of those who thus surrendered was Mr. Dawson, brother-in-law to Mr. Peel, a member of the Ministry, and the leader of the Irish Anti-Catholic members. On the 12th of August, he avowed, at a public dinner in Londonderry, that either the Association must be crushed or conciliated, or society at large would be dissolved—he was thenceforth for emancipation, as the only means of restoring law and order in Ireland. His relatives and colleagues disavowed participation in this sudden change of opinion; but it was felt that he did not speak altogether on his own authority, and his example was extensively followed. The feeling was confirmed when, in December, a letter from the Premier to Dr. Curtis, the Roman Catholic Primate, with whom he had become intimate when in Spain, enlarging on what he had said in the Lords, was made public. Though only a private letter, it was read by Mr. O'Connell to the Association, and placed on their minutes as a proud trophy. The Primate wrote again to the Premier, assuring him of the impossibility of "burying the subject in oblivion," as the Duke desired, for however short a time. He next transmitted the whole correspondence to a mutual friend, Lord Anglesey; who, in reply, expressed his pleasure at learning "the precise sentiments" of the Premier, but recommended quite an opposite course to that advised by his chief—that "the question should not be for a moment lost sight of," but that "the Catholic trust to the justice of his cause." This letter was not only placed on the records of the Association, but a tribute of admiration and thanks was voted to the writer—who was recalled by the next packet, and the Duke of Northumberland appointed in his stead.

On the other side there was activity and turbulence. The only notable demonstration in England was a meeting of twenty thousand persons on Pennenden Heath [October 24th], on the requisition of the Kentish gentry. The Earl of Winchelsea and Sir Edward Knatchbull, one of the county members, were the principal speakers in support of an anti-Catholic petition—Earl Camden, Earl Darnley, Earl Radnor, and Lord Teynham, advocated leaving the matter to the discretion of Government—Messrs. Hunt and Cobbett were refused a hearing, and the petition was carried by a large majority. "Brunswick" or "Constitutional" clubs were formed in many parts of England, but their proceedings were tame compared with those of the Irish Orangemen, who armed as well as organized, and indulged in

language at least equally provocative of outrage with that of the Catholic leaders. One of the few foolish among the latter, Mr. Lawless, formed the mad project of marching a Catholic army through the North, where lay the strength of the Protestant party. Accordingly he gathered tens of thousands to meetings where a collision with the armed and excited Orangemen was barely prevented by the utmost exertions of magistrates and military. O'Connell put forth his mighty influence to stop this, and actually turned back bodies of fifty thousand men, on one of their expeditions. At the same time, so far from moderating his tone as his prospects of success grew brighter, he scorned the idea of compromise, and threatened with an insurrection another attempt to disfranchise the "Forties."

The anxiously expected royal speech was delivered on the 5th of February, 1829, and contained the intimation which was anticipated by all but the blindest Tories. After lamenting the continued existence and mischievous activity in Ireland of illegal associations, and calling for measures to vindicate the authority of law, his Majesty recommended, "that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the reformed religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the bishops and clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge." On the same day, Mr. Peel addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, tendering his resignation of the University representation, as he found himself impelled to advise the King to grant those claims, to resist which he believed he had been elected. Great exertions were made to secure his re-election, but the anti-Catholic feeling was intense among the members; and the other party were fortunate in selecting for a candidate Sir Robert Harry Inglis; who, on the third day, was declared elected by a majority of 146 on 1,364 votes. Mr. Peel was almost immediately returned for the borough of Westbury.—In the debates on the address, and on the presentation of petitions—which soon reached a hundred per night—bitter was the vituperation of the "arch-apostates," the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel. The former was betrayed into fighting a duel with Earl Winchelsea, in vindication of his honour; but the Home Secretary declared that though not insensible to, he would not be excited by the incessant attacks—and he kept his promise. It was first necessary to suppress the Association. The bill for that purpose was introduced on the 5th of March—with an answer to the demand, why they had failed to make effectual use of the act of 1826, that they could not draw a bill of indictment against seven millions of people—and it was pushed on so rapidly, that by the 24th it finally passed the Lords; by which time the Association had again dissolved itself. On the 5th of March—for which day there had been a "call of the House"—Mr. Peel rose to move that the House go into Committee on Catholic Disabilities. In a speech of four or five hours in length, he gave a history of the entire question, and of his own connexion with it—developed the provisions of the proposed measure—justified the change, and his own reluctant consent to be an instrument of effecting it, on the grounds of inevitable State necessity—and described what might and might not be anticipated from the concession he now proposed. He showed that every administration since 1794 had been divided, if not broken up, by this question. He put it to the House whether it was possible to let things alone, and whether any ministry would undertake a forcible interference. He retorted on the reply to his details of outrage in Ireland, "This is the old story," that that was the very reason for a change. He laid down as the principle of his measure, equality of civil privileges among the adherents of diverse religions—except on special grounds of restriction. He proposed to substitute for the oath of supremacy, an oath to be taken on entering Parliament, of fidelity to the existing institutions in Church and State—to admit Catholics to all offices but those of Regent, Lord Chancellor, and Viceroy of Ireland; and offices connected with the Church, its universities, and schools. He declined to vest the right of veto in the Crown, to interfere with the relations of Catholics in the United Kingdom to the Pope, or to endow their clergy; but, in the way of securities, he would forbid the use, by their bishops, of titles identical with those used by the episcopate of the established churches—restrict the increase of monastic institutions, and the residence of a greater number of Jesuits than those already in the country, and who were to be registered—and lastly, he would raise the freehold franchise in Ireland from forty shillings to ten pounds yearly value; but that must be by a separate bill. After vindicating his own motives in a few expressions of contempt alike for office and popularity, he gracefully attributed the honours of Catholic emancipation to its life-long advocates, to Grattan and Fox, Plunket and Canning; and concluded with a passage which has been much referred to of late:—

"And now, although I am not so sanguine as others in my expectations of the future, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, I fully believe that the adjustment of this question, in the manner proposed, will give much better and stronger securities to the Protestant interests and establishment than any other that the present state of things admit of, as well as avert evils and dangers impending and immediate. I know I might have taken a more popular and a more selfish course—more acceptable to the friends with whom I have long acted, and to the constituents whom I have lately lost; but in the course I have taken, I have consulted for the best for Protestant interests and Protestant establishments. This is my defence against the accusations I have endured—this is my consolation under the sacrifices I have made—this shall be my revenge. I trust that, by the means now proposed, the moral storm may be appeased, the turbid waters

of strife may subside, and the elements of discord may be stilled and composed. But if these expectations shall be disappointed,—if, unhappily, civil strife and contentions shall survive the restoration of political privileges—if there be something inherent in the Roman Catholic religion which disdains equality, and will be satisfied with nothing short of ascendancy,—still I am content to run the hazard of the change. The contest, if inevitable, will be fought with other objects, and with other arms. The contest then will be, not for an equality of civil rights, but for the predominance of an intolerant religion. We shall be able to fight that battle more advantageously after this measure shall have passed, than we could do at present. We shall have dissolved the great moral reliance that has hitherto given strength to the cause of the Catholics. We shall have ranged on our side the illustrious authorities which have heretofore been enlisted on theirs; the rallying cry of civil liberty will then be all our own. We shall enter the field with the full assurance of victory—armed with the consciousness of having done justice, and of being in the right—backed by the unanimous feeling of England—by the firm union of orthodoxy and dissent—by the applauding voice of Scotland—and, if other aid be requisite, cheered by the sympathies of every free state in either hemisphere, and by the wishes and prayers of every free man, in whatever clime, or under whatever form of government he may live."

It is an illustration of the intensity of the public excitement at this juncture, that persons had been waiting in the lobbies of the House from ten in the morning to hear this speech; and that the cheers it evoked at some parts were so enthusiastic as to be heard in Westminster Hall.—Mr. Peel was followed on that and the next night by a number of speakers, chiefly on the side of the Opposition, the Whig leaders contenting themselves with briefly supporting the Minister. Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Estcourt, the members for Oxford University, and Mr. Banks, were foremost in argument and invective against the measure and its authors; especially demanding that the country be appealed to by a dissolution of Parliament—to which Mr. Peel replied by a forcible picture of Ireland in the pangs of a general election. The influence he had exerted was visible in the majority of 188 (348 to 160) for going into committee. The bill was introduced on the 10th, by which time there had been presented 957 petitions against and 357 for emancipation. Among the remarkable features of the debate was, the suspiciously sudden and violent conversion of Sir Thomas Letherbridge, the Somersetshire member, who had been one of Mr. Canning's fiercest assailants, and was but a few weeks before the pet of the Protestant party, yet now expressed unmeasured approval of the scheme. An example of an opposite character was afforded on the first night of the debate on the second reading (the 17th), by the honest Sir Charles Wetherell, who had resigned his office of Attorney-General rather than draw the bill, and indulged in the severest personalities, especially fastening on Lord Lyndhurst—"I was not in one year Protestant Master of the Rolls, and in the next a Catholic Lord-Chancellor." The next night there was a majority of 180 for the measure. One of the amendments moved in committee was, to add the Premiership to the list of exclusive offices, as the Prime Minister appoints the bishops; but that, and all the others, was rejected. The third reading was carried with only one night's debating—lasting, however, till near sunrise—and the majority was again 178 in a House of 462.

On the evening of the same day (the 31st), it was taken up to the Lords by a numerous body of the Commons, and read a first time at once. The Duke would listen to no appeals for delay, and fixed the second reading for the 2nd of April. It was on that night he made the celebrated speech:—

"It has been my fortune to have seen much of war—more than most men. I was constantly engaged in the duties of my profession from boyhood until I grew grey. My life has been passed in familiarity with scenes of death and human suffering. Unfortunately, I have been chiefly engaged in countries where the war was internal—where a civil war was maintained by conflicting factions. I must say that, at any sacrifice, I would avoid every approach to the horrors of a civil war. My Lords, I would do all I could—I would run any risk—I would sacrifice my life to prevent such a catastrophe! Nothing could be so disastrous to the country, nothing so destructive of its prosperity, as civil war: nothing could take place that tended so completely to demoralize and degrade as such a conflict, in which the hand of neighbour is raised against neighbour, that of the father against the son, and the son against the father, of the brother against the brother, of the servant against his master—a conflict which must end in confusion and destruction. If civil war be so bad when occasioned by resistance to Government—if such a collision is to be avoided by all means possible, how much more necessary is it to avoid a civil war in which, in order to put down one portion, it would be necessary to arm and excite the other. I am quite sure there is no man that now hears me who would not shudder were such a proposition made to him; yet *such must have been the result*, had we attempted to terminate the state of things to which I have referred, otherwise than by a measure of conciliation."

The Archbishop of Canterbury led the opposition, by proposing the usual negative amendment, which was supported by the Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, and London, Lord Eldon, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Harwood, Enniskillen, Falmouth, and Mansfield, and Lords Kenyon, Sidmouth, and Tenterden. Conspicuous among the converts were, the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Goderich. The Whigs were represented by the Duke of Sussex, Lord Grey, Lord Holland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the new Irish Chancellor, Plunket. After four nights' debate, there appeared (including proxies), 217 for and 112 against the bill. In committee, Lord Eldon toiled in vain, either to mutilate or retard the measure. On the third reading, the Duke of Cumberland renounced for himself and his party all confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and the bill finally passed by a majority of 204 (213 to 109).

W. W.

* At this time, the *Standard*, and other Tory papers, were declaring that the Duke designed to usurp the monarchy, and that Mr. Peel was his willing instrument!

STRANGE CASE OF IMPOSTURE.—THE BARONESS VON BECK AN AUSTRIAN SPY.

A very remarkable case of successful imposition was brought before the magistrates at Birmingham, on Saturday, which assumed a somewhat painful aspect, in consequence of the sudden death of the chief agent in the crime, at the very moment when her real character was discovered. It appears that about a month ago there arrived in Birmingham a woman between fifty and sixty years of age, accompanied by a young man of about five-and-twenty. The woman took up her abode at the Clarendon Hotel, and announced herself to be the Baroness von Beck, an Hungarian lady of noble family, whose husband had been shot whilst fighting for his country at Vienna, and she—the personal friend of Kossuth—after performing deeds of noble daring in the Hungarian war, after having been entrusted with and performed many delicate and dangerous missions at the especial request of Kossuth himself, after encountering many hair-breadth escapes and perils, suffering toil, privation, and fatigue, she had, at last, sought in England an asylum and refuge from persecution, stricken with bodily ills and mental anguish. The young man in her company was declared to be her secretary. He gave his name to be Constant Derra (de Moroda), and was said to be from Pesth. Her story excited a great deal of interest; and, among others who took up the case, Mr. Henry Tyndall entered so warmly into her interest as to receive her, with the pretended secretary, into his own house. On closer acquaintance, suspicions were awakened by the marked absence of refinement of manners and accomplishments; and, on Friday, Mr. Toulmin Smith, the barrister, a friend of M. Pulsky's, arrived at Mr. Tyndall's, in company with M. Paul Hajrick, a distinguished Hungarian, who held high office under Ferdinand V., and under the Government of Kossuth. This gentleman, on being shown "the Baroness" through a window, immediately recognised the person as a woman of bad character and habits, a spy of the lowest description, who had indeed been employed on one occasion during the Hungarian war as a spy, or servant of a spy. Her real name was Racidula; and, at the time to which this gentleman referred, he had himself, at Kossuth's request, made out a passport in favour of Racidula and her mistress. He further assured Mr. Tyndall, that the entire story about her intimacy with Kossuth, her heroic deeds, her sufferings, her noble family, her husband's death, and the loss of her fortune, were a fabrication from beginning to end. Her conduct since she had arrived in England had been most disreputable. She had been concerned in a publication—"Personal Adventures in Hungary"—in which she had described the domestic life of men whom she had never seen, and libelled others who had relieved her, not excepting M. Pulsky, and, as the crowning act of her infamy, she had, since her residence in England, received as much as £5 per week as the paid spy of the Austrian police.

Upon these representations, Mr. Tyndall immediately assented to the Baroness and secretary being taken into custody; and it was arranged that they should be brought up before the magistrates at eleven o'clock the next morning. By that hour her life of crime and imposture had ended. She had exhibited, before Mr. Tyndall took her into his house, symptoms of heart disease; and the excitement produced by her detection, and being taken into custody, probably led to her death, which took place on her way from the room in which she had passed the night to that in which the magistrates had assembled. It was thought proper, however, to proceed with the case against the surviving defendant, for the purpose of producing the documentary and oral evidence which had been collected respecting the real character of the unhappy deceased. The defendant, on being called upon, protested that he was himself ignorant as to who she was, but that he had met her at Liverpool, and, being poor, had accepted her offer to be her secretary. M. Hajrick stated that he knew the defendant to be a member of a good family at Pesth, but he had been abandoned by them on account of his bad conduct. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Tyndall said, that, from the turn affairs had taken, they wished for no harsh measures against the defendant; the justice of the case would be fully answered by its publicity. The magistrates, accordingly, dismissed the charge against the defendant.

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.—The system of railway communication in these islands has advanced to such a point, that every day the locomotive engine passes over a distance nearly four-and-a-half times the circumference of the globe.

Number of engines working on the railways in 1850	2,436
Quantity of coke consumed by them within the year (tons)	627,528
Quantity of coal consumed (tons)	896,464
Total distance run within the year (miles)	40,161,850
Average distance run per day (miles)	110,333

In the year 1850 there were in all 6,464 miles of railway under traffic. On the 1st of January, 1849, when as yet only 5,079 miles of iron road had been opened, there had been of capital expended upon their construction £205,160,000.—*Times*.

THE REV. H. P. HOPKINS, incumbent of Leigh, and chaplain of the Sherborne Union Workhouse, has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery of a serious kind.

REDUCTION OF RENT.—On the Hawarden estate, the tenants of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., have been allowed a reduction of 16 per cent. on their respective rentals for the half-year.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CHARGE OF MURDER TWENTY YEARS AGO.—At the close of the Liverpool Assizes, Thomas Threlfall was charged with having, at Halsall, in the parish of Ormakirk, on the 15th of October, 1832, murdered his wife Elizabeth, by throwing her into the canal, whereby she was drowned. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but their evidence was purely circumstantial. One witness (Richard Shaw), the party who alone could speak to the fact was taken unwell while attending at the court, and was too ill to appear. His deposition was taken and read to the court. In it he states that he saw Threlfall put a woman into the canal; that he spoke to him from a boat in which he (Shaw) then was—that he told him to run, or he would be taken, as a fly-boat was approaching—that one of the fly-boat men, named Beckett, ran some distance after prisoner—that he made this confession now because he could not rest or mind his work.—Beckett, the man referred to, was called upon, but he denied ever having run after the prisoner. Had no recollection of being on the canal in the night in question.—After the case for the prosecution had closed, the counsel for the prisoner asked whether he should address the jury or not, no case being made out? The jury thought it unnecessary, and after hearing testimony of a high order as to the character of the prisoner, a verdict of *Not Guilty* was returned.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FLOGGING CASE.—At Middlesex sessions, on Thursday, Mr. Parry applied for a postponement of the trial of the case on the ground of the child's illness, remarking incidentally that the defendant was a Roman Catholic priest, known by the title of "Brother Francis," and that the accusation against him was that he had assaulted a child of tender age of six years entrusted to his care for tutelage, by beating it to an excessive degree.—Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the defendant, whom he asserted not to be, as represented, a Roman Catholic priest, but a young man of great respectability, did not oppose the application.—The case was therefore postponed, and the recognizances enlarged till the next session, in September.

LORD RANELAGH.—Application was made the other day, on behalf of Lord Ranelagh, for a writ of *certiorari* to remove to the Court of Queen's Bench the indictment found against his lordship by the grand jury at the former court last week, for an assault upon an officer of the Greenwich Railway. The Lord Chief Baron at once granted the application, and the case will be tried at the sittings after Michaelmas Term.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.—Elizabeth Swinnerton, of Salford, was tried for the murder of her step-daughter, by cruel usage—denial of food, continual beatings, and confinement in a damp cellar during illness. The details of the case have appeared in our columns. The medical evidence failed to establish that the undoubted cruelties practised by the prisoner were the cause of death: death was due to consumption. Judge Platt directed the jury to acquit on this ground, and the jury obeyed. It seems that there was another sufficient ground of acquittal, purely technical in its nature. The prisoner being a married woman, no legal obligation lay upon her to provide for the child: that duty rested on the husband as paterfamilias; and he was bound to see that the child received what was necessary for her.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS.—Two men were charged before the Brighton magistrates on Thursday with "conspiring to defraud the London and Brighton Railway Company." The alleged fraud was that they have been in the habit of buying tickets from excursionists who did not intend to return, which they would sell to persons going from Brighton to London at a very small profit; the consequence was, that parties often went to London without paying the company a single halfpenny for travelling. The magistrates did not think that the act was clearly proved against the defendants, and dismissed the case. The company's solicitor said that the company were determined to put a stop to the practice, and they would indict the defendants at the assizes.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—Sir,—Have the goodness (says a Rutland correspondent) to help us farmers out of our troubles; you say this week how short you all are of news. The law of entail a one of our greatest enemies. The game-laws ditto. The law of distress ditto. The injustice of landlords receiving the benefits of the tenants' improvements, ditto. Is it right the corn-duty should be 1s. and the malt-duty 21s.? Is it right we should vote for the landlord or be turned out?

THE HUNGARIAN CAPTIVES.—On Tuesday evening last a public meeting was held, at the Guildhall, Plymouth, convened by requisition to the Mayor for the purpose of sympathizing with Louis Kossuth, and his companions, who are now detained prisoners in Turkey, and to petition the Government to adopt all legitimate measures to obtain their release. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended. David Derry, Esq. (mayor), was voted to the chair; and amongst the speakers were the Rev. B. Nicholson, and Messrs. A. Rooker, G. S. Codd, T. Nicholson and Tyrth. Amongst other resolutions a petition to Lord Palmerston, requesting that noble lord to use his influence, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the liberation of Kossuth and his companions.

POOR-RELIEF IN SCOTLAND.—The town-council of Glasgow have adopted a report recommending one uniform rate of assessment for the relief of the poor throughout Scotland, or, in other words, to make the entire country into one parish.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.

The Royal Family left Osborne for London, on their journey to Balmoral, before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve. The Prince and Princess Hermann of Saxe Weimar visited the Queen in the hour during which she halted. The carriages were at the door, for starting Northwards, at half-past one. Excluded from the "dangerous" New-road by the parish authorities of St. Pancras, the cortege went to the Great Northern station by way of Bedford-square, Russell-square, Sidmouth-street, the Gray's-inn-road, and Constitution-row; affording the treat of an unprecedented event to the now plebeian neighbourhood of King's-cross. The station was reached a little before two. The Great Northern Railway Company, under its chairman, Mr. Denison, M.P., had made worthy preparations in honour of the first royal journey by their railway. Carriages of rich workmanship, and the most perfect drawing-room arrangements, had been provided; a platform had been erected for the admission of a polite company of favoured visitors to see her Majesty off; and a time-table had been arranged and printed, in which the exact moment of the train's arrival at every stopping-point was precisely set down. At the station Lord John Russell was already in waiting to join the Queen's party. The travellers having entered their carriages, and Mr. Denison and his leading coadjutors having taken their places of watching responsibility, the train moved off at a few moments before two.

At Hitchin, which was reached in about three-quarters of an hour, the engine stopped to "moisten its mouth." The station had been decorated in the most tasteful manner the company and the inhabitants could devise. In default of cannon, bands, or other noisy manifestations of loyalty, the people hit upon a pretty method of showing it by singing "God save the Queen," led by the sweet voices of some children. As the Queen was now passing through this line of country for the first time, the people were alive to "catch a view." The farm-labourers were seen leaving their work and scouring the fields to reach a point of vantage; and "occasionally a stout old squire came rattling along on a good hunter, with sons and daughters all mounted, and drew up by the line, cheering lustily. All the schools, for miles round, must have been present; and wonderful ingenuity was displayed in combining gaily-coloured handkerchiefs so as to pass muster for flags and banners."

At the Peterborough station, the Bishop, Dr. Davys, the tutor of her Majesty's youth, awaited the arrival of the train, surrounded by a group of his clergy. The Queen called her former preceptor to the window, and conversed with him some time. A little boy about six years of age, in full Highland costume, the son of the Earl of Aboyne, who has a seat in the neighbourhood, came forward to present a bouquet of flowers to her Majesty; the bishop lifting him up to the carriage-window. The Queen accepted the bouquet, and heartily shook the little fellow by the hand.

Boston was reached at half-past four; and there the first official bow was made to the Queen by a municipal corporation. The train stopped but a few minutes; so Lord John Russell quickly presented the Municipality, and the Queen graciously received their address; the concluding passage of which is less hacknied, and more simple in its pious earnestness, than is usual with such documents:—

We fervently pray that the blessings of Him by whom monarchs reign may for many years be vouchsafed to your Majesty, royal consort, and children; and that, continuing to reign over a loyal, prosperous, and happy people, your Majesty may at some distant period, when called to lay down an earthly crown, receive a celestial diadem which shall never fade away.

While the address was read, the line should have been "kept" by a guard of honour composed of a few of the Coast Guard; but the enthusiasm of the people exceeded their good manners, and they broke in a very disorderly way across the rail, rushed close to the royal carriage, cheering vociferously, and staring with all their might and main, to the number of some hundreds. The Queen is said to have been "highly entertained;" but the officials were shocked. Mr. Denison rushed in among the throng with great impetuosity, and by dint of physical force kept some sort of order at one side of the train; but the other side was left to the mob, and they made the most of their opportunity till the train moved away.

Lincoln was reached at twenty-five minutes after five; the halt, and the presentation of the Corporation address, had no special incidents. The rest of the journey to Doncaster was performed without a stoppage; but at Bawtry, East Thetford, and some other places, the train slackened speed almost to a walk, in courtesy to the assembled crowds, who delightedly acknowledged this travelling mode of royal salutation.

Doncaster station was reached at about half-past six. The town was in a perfect flutter of rejoicing. The Corporation marshalled themselves on the platform, and delivered their addresses; Lord Milton and Lord Cathcart drew up with the Militia and the Regulars under their command; every inhabitant of the town, and all the population of the country round, came to "see the Queen," and greet her with loud loyalty. In the court-yard of the station, the assemblage was arranged in the form of an amphitheatre; flags and triumphal arches, and in the later shades of evening a display of fireworks and a general illumination, evidenced the congratulation at having the "Queen's highway" to the

North once more restored to old Doncaster. The Queen made her stay for the night at the Angel Hotel.

The townsmen were astir on Thursday morning almost with the rising sun, and by six o'clock the bells in the fine tower of St. John's Church were sending forth their joy-peal. The Queen sallied forth from her inn at half-past eight; and at a quarter to nine the train was again in motion for the further North, good speed being shouted by thousands of hearty voices. The great morass traversed by the railway near to the Aire and Calder navigation was crossed at a slow pace, the engineer seeming to follow the pilot-engine with prudent and feeling steps. York was reached at about ten. York not being a "through" station, the train halted at the point of junction between the Great Northern line and the Berwick line. Mr. Denison here took leave of her Majesty, and transferred the responsibility of his charge to Mr. Leeman.

From York the further journey was over beaten ground. At Darlington, the Bailiff was introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Leeman, while the engine went for its draught of water. Durham was passed without a stoppage; at Newcastle, which was reached at noon, but a short stay was made; and the rest of the journey to Edinburgh was equally without incident. The train reached the St. Margaret's station at half-past three; and in the midst of a guard of honour, commanded by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Queen entered Holyrood Palace at a quarter to four. The journey had been so little fatiguing, that at five o'clock her Majesty drove through the streets of the New Town for above an hour.

On Friday morning the royal party left Holyrood, and proceeded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to Tarbet; thence, by the Scottish Central, to Perth; thence, by the Scottish Midland, to Forfar; and on to Stonehaven by the Aberdeen Railway. The distance of one hundred and forty-five miles was run in less than five hours. At Stonehaven, the royal carriages were in attendance with post-horses from Aberdeen. Her Majesty partook of luncheon in a small room at the railway station, and, after a short delay, proceeded on the journey to Balmoral. The first stage, of fifteen miles, brought the royal party to Banchory, by the Dee-side. The course of the river was then traversed by Kincardine, by Charles Town, and Aboyne, to Ballator, where the stream was crossed. Her Majesty proceeded thence forward by the south bank of the river, and arrived at Balmoral at half-past six o'clock. The Queen and the Prince looked exceedingly well, although a very cold wind has prevailed on the coast. The royal party rode in open carriages. Lord John Russell rode with the equerries in a char à banc—a vehicle but ill suited to the exigencies of that part of the kingdom.

Immediately after the arrival of the Queen at Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, Lord John Russell sent to the Lord Provost, and on the part of her Majesty commanded Mr. Johnston's attendance in the Palace at seven, to receive the honour of knighthood. The Provost attended, and was knighted "within the walls of old Holyrood"—the locality in which the honour was conferred rendering it the greater prize to the receiver.

Yesterday week Prince Albert completed his thirty-second year, having been born on the 26th of August, 1819.

LORD BROUGHAM's visit to Brougham Hall, it is understood, has already restored, in some measure, the shattered health of the noble lord.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has been obliged to have three of his fingers amputated; mortification ensuing in these parts, the painful operation became necessary to save his lordship's life.—*Sherborne Journal*.

GOVERNMENT OUT OF TOWN.—Most of her Majesty's Ministers are at present absent from London. Lord John Russell is with the Queen, at Balmoral. Sir George Grey is cruising in an Admiralty yacht. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is at his country seat, as is Lord Grey. The Lord President and Sir Francis Baring are only in town occasionally for a day. Mr. Labouchere has gone to Spain, and almost all the secondary members of the Administration are away. But for the presence of Lord Palmerston, London might almost be said to be without a Government.—*Observer*.

REPRESENTATION OF COLCHESTER.—The Protectionist party at Colchester are taking steps to secure the return of W. W. Hawkins, Esq., of Alresford-hall, at the next election for this borough, in conjunction with Lord John Manners. Mr. Hardecastle, however, is, in all probability, too firmly seated.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS FOR THE CITY.—Mr. T. Y. McChristie, the revising barrister for the City of London, has appointed Monday, the 22nd of September, as the day on which he will this year commence the important duty of revising the various lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the City.

THE LOCK CONTROVERSY.—The American pick-lock, Mr. Hobbs, has accomplished the picking and opening of the Bramah's patent lock. With reference to Mr. Hobbs's lock in the Exhibition, and the reward of 500*l.* offered to whomsoever shall pick it, no one up to the present time has come forward to accept his challenge. It is what is known in America as the Paranthotic Bank lock, and is described as being manifestly secure against the attempts of even the inventor, being susceptible of 479,001,000 changes, through the moveable wards in the key.

LITERATURE.

The Passions of the Human Soul. By CHARLES FOURIER. Translated from the French, by the Rev. JOHN REYNELL MORELL. With Critical Annotations, a Biography of Fourier, and a General Introduction, by HUGH DOHERTY. 2 vols. London: Hippolyte Baillière, 219, Regent-street.

THE direct influence of Fourier on social movements is now nearly exhausted; while his place as a thinker has yet to be accurately determined. A rather elaborate account of his philosophical system in the second edition of Morell's *History of Philosophy* is itself sufficient to convince those who examine it, if they have no further acquaintance with his writings, that Fourier was a man of extraordinary ability and originality.

We cannot, however, recognise the necessity or utility of this translation. It will be read—and is worth reading—only by those who have a speculative interest in the philosophy of Fourier, or in the history of Socialism in its various phases during the past century; and such readers were scarcely likely to be deterred from the study of the original French, and may even now choose it rather than a translation. At the same time Mr. Reynell Morell has made this translation on a valuable principle—namely, that, with such a writer as Fourier, the style should be respected, and the literary superiority of a free translation sacrificed to a faithful adherence to the text, even where it is defective in style, and obscure in sense; and Mr. Doherty, who is as competent as any man living to pronounce on the truthfulness with which Fourier is represented, says:—"I can vouch for the fidelity of this translation to the original text." And here it may not be altogether unnecessary to remark, that the translator of the present work is not the historian of modern philosophy; the translator is John Reynell Morell, the historian is John Daniel Morell—men, probably, of few agreements and sympathies respecting Fourier, or, at all events, respecting his practical arrangements for a new society.

Here we might leave this book; but as we have some admiration for Fourier—notwithstanding that we believe his philosophy to be not merely defective, but radically false, and his science of social life not merely imperfect, but utterly untenable—and as it is beyond doubt that he will ever retain a place in the history of philosophy, although his opinions in the future will be chiefly known at second-hand—we think it may be useful and interesting to not a few of our readers to give some further account of so remarkable a man and the system he originated; not attempting, however, a full or orderly statement, or a criticism of his doctrines. In doing this we shall chiefly avail ourselves of the Introduction prefixed to these volumes by Mr. Doherty—the personal friend and disciple of Fourier—who, not only here, but in other of his writings, has furnished much valuable and intelligent aid to the study of Fourier. It will be expected that Mr. Doherty is a very favourable interpreter and witness, but he is not without a sense of the frequent crudeness and obscurity of Fourier's doctrines, and sometimes disapproves those principles and practical results of his system which are most at variance with the moral sense and universal reason of mankind.

Charles Fourier was the son of a linen-draper, at Besançon, and was born on April 7th, 1772. He had a good education till he was at the age of eighteen; and "in his earliest youth was of a thoughtful, speculative turn of mind." He was placed at eighteen with a draper at Rouen; but after rather more than two years, entered business at Lyons, having some £4,000 capital. Three years sufficed to ruin him; the immediate cause being the civil war against the Convention. He enlisted in the army as a private, but had served only two years when he quitted as an invalid, and became a merchant's clerk at Marseilles. His mind had been some time directed to social and commercial questions, principally by occurrences which Mr. Doherty relates as follows:—

"His first antipathy [to commerce] was kindled by an act of injustice inflicted on him at an early age. He was severely rebuked for telling a customer the cost price of a piece of goods in his father's shop. This indignity inflicted on the love of truth sank deep into his soul. He could not forget it, but was constantly reflecting on the meanness which unites untruthfulness with trade. . . . On leaving home to go to Rouen, he passed through Paris, and there, again, he was struck with what he termed the mysteries of commerce. On asking the price of some apples, which were common in his native town, he was surprised to find it what he deemed exorbitantly high; fourpence was asked for an apple sold for a half-penny per dozen in the country. This ninety-six fold difference between the wholesale price of the fruit where it was gathered, and the retail price where it was sold, struck him as a shameful example of 'the extortions of commerce.' [When at Marseilles] he was again shocked by the customs of commerce. His employers were very extensive importers of grain, and he was employed by them, on one occasion, during a period of great scarcity and famine, to conduct the operation of throwing a very large quantity of damaged rice into the sea, by night, that the population might not witness this calamitous result. The rice had been spoiled from being kept too long, in order to increase the

scarcity and run up prices. These particular occurrences kept Fourier's mind constantly bent upon questions of social, commercial, and political organization and progress."

While at Marseilles the first idea of his theory of universal unity appears to have been gained; from that time it occupied his studies. In 1803 he began to publish on the subject in a Lyons journal; and, five years later, while engaged as a commercial traveller, he gave forth a volume of 400 pages, containing a general view of his theory. Afterwards he spent a few years in Lyons as a broker, continuing his social studies all the while; and then retiring to Belley, he commenced his great work, the principal part of which was published in 1822, on *Domestic and Agricultural Association*. The immense quantity of matter prepared for the completion of this work was left in manuscript, and published, after his death, in *La Phalange* review. In 1823 Fourier went to Paris to gain public attention to his system, and published an abridgement of his theory, which brought him into notice. Between that year and 1837 he occupied himself with unsuccessful endeavours to get his plan of association brought to practice; and with editing a weekly journal, in which he was assisted by some St. Simonians who had become his disciples. He also published another volume, entitled *False Industry*; and a second was in the press when he died. Throughout life he was of simple habits, frugal almost to privation, industrious, and studious. Having an income of only £60 during his latter years, he yet died with £40 cash in his box. He never married. He was considerably indifferent to conventional opinion, and, on the whole, rather a moody, melancholy man.

Fourier was a man of genius. He had extraordinary conceptive power. He excelled in analysis, but his attempts at synthesis were feeble and confused. His logic was powerful—often delighting, often fettering, his reader by trains of close and clear reasoning. He was profoundly original; and yet his direct plagiarism has been proved. Mr. Doherty admits that his "admirable perspicacity and common sense, in general conceptions, were allied to puerile exaggerations and impracticable complications in his plans and theories;" but he is guilty of absurd extravagance and untruth when he says, "the Bible is the only book which treats of human destiny more deeply and luminously than the writings of this man of genius,"—as we think we shall presently make appear. His writings have, indeed, much truth, beauty, and suggestiveness in them; but they are also crowded with inaccurate observations, fanciful assumptions, and ingenious falsehoods. Science and political economy have exploded a greater part of what he wrote on labour, skill, and capital. His theories were baseless, even when sublime, for he ignored not only the philosophy of the past, but, in any deep and true sense, its very history. His works do not contain a single moral truth stated *wholly* and clearly. It is admitted that his notions of morality were unprecedented innovations, crude in the extreme, and shocking, not merely to modern proprieties, but also to the universal feelings and religious convictions of mankind. Notwithstanding, whatever he wrote or did was animated, at all times, by the most genuine love of his brethren. His imperfections and errors were enormous, but he was a whole-hearted, earnest friend of his fellows.

Of Fourier's system, Mr. Doherty says:—

"Fourier begins by establishing three abstract principles in universal nature, from which he derives all things natural and spiritual:—1st. The passive principle, or matter—Nature. 2nd. The active principle, or spirit—God. 3rd. The neutral principle, or mathematics—Justice. In human nature he finds the passive principle, represented by the five senses; the active principle, by the four affections; the neutral principle, by the three distributive passions of the soul. . . . On this analysis he builds his social system, and his whole philosophy of principles or causes."

Here, then, we have his analysis of human nature—the senses; the affections, which he named Friendship, Love, Familism, and Ambition; and three "distributive passions," as he termed them—the love of variety, or alternation; the love of refinement, or emulation; and the love of combination, or cumulative action. It is seen at once how imperfect is this analysis. It omits the intellectual faculties altogether—they are dropped out of Fourier's system. It recognises no moral nature in man—he is a being without conscience and without duty. And on this meagre analysis he rests his entire philosophy, his theory of unity, and his social system. This error at the outset vitiates all his reasonings, and renders his whole system valueless. With every employment of his method, every step in his theories, and every practical deduction from them, this error grows more and more monstrous, till one is aghast at the humanity and the society which we have presented to our view.

Christianity is necessarily rejected under Fourier's system. It is true, indeed, that he professed himself a Christian, and that he uses the phrases by which Christian ideas are expressed; but this is a juggle, accomplished by the imputation of

false significances to the words employed. He could not be a Christian;—his God has no moral character at all; the universe, to him, has no immutable moral law; Scripture he deemed a cunningly-devised fable; and the essential principle of the gospel, as he saw it, is but a principle of social unity. Mr. Doherty, some time ago, we believe, defended Fourier's Christianity against M. Mazzini; but he destroys his own defence by the singular assertion, in this volume, that "Fourier's merit as a Christian was his life-long labour to discover the best means of practical compliance with the Divine injunction, 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it!'" We might cite also passages innumerable from this book on the *Passions*, containing views of the intercourse of the sexes, and the liberty of the passions generally, which are plainly incompatible with a Christian spirit and faith. Fourier's religion has not even the merit of a caricature of Christianity; it is a gross pretence, without any resemblance whatever. He himself, also, expressly states in the section of this book entitled, "The Three Branches of the Focal Passion," that all known religions are defective; and he proposes a "harmonian worship," which shall preserve the particular beliefs, and yet absorb the differences of all religions. Fourier held a doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and of retribution. Mr. Doherty represents it as follows:—

"He supposes that our souls existed before they were located on this planet, and that they will live on other globes when this earth has been exhausted and destroyed. This is what he means by past and future immortality."

"In his theory of poetical justice, by which he attempts to justify the ways of God to man, in accounting for the happiness of some few favoured persons in society, while multitudes are suffering from poverty and general privation, he supposes that our present kings and queens, beautiful persons and favoured classes, have been cripples, beggars, criminals, and sufferers in many of their past existences on this or other globes; and that our paupers, criminals, and cripples of the present age, have been already, in past ages of humanity, or will become in future ages, beautiful in person, favoured in condition, gifted in genius, exalted in rank, and otherwise more happy than the princes and grandees of present times."

This childish notion of metempsychosis is the futurity and retribution of Fourierism! And we could proceed further in illustration of Fourier's religious views, until he should be disowned by every Christian, Jew, Mahometan, and Pagan, under heaven—rejected even by the poorest and grossest religion in the world, as having no religious faith whatever—no answer to the ever-recurring questions of the human soul; no satisfaction for its deepest and most pressing needs.

It is right that we should distinguish between the opinions of Fourier and Mr. Doherty. The latter has expounded, at considerable length, his religious creed in the notes vol. ii. p. 178, and p. 279, especially; it resembles Fourier in having no criteria of religious truth, but is nearer to Christianity, in a sense, and more devout: at the same time Mr. Doherty receives "the Koran and the Scriptures of the heathen world at large, as not less true than the Jewish and Christian Scriptures." Mr. Doherty, also, juggles with Christian phrases, and surrounds himself with the forms of Christian ideas; but with how much right may be judged from the single article we have quoted from his very remarkable, and, as it seems to us, irrational confession of faith.

Consistently with his analysis of human nature, Fourier had the meanest opinion of it. He believed men in a state of civilization to be universally hypocrites and scoundrels; their morality, prudery; their virtues, masks for baseness; their hidden life, a wallowing in vice and lasciviousness. Women are never spoken of by him but as living in the undoubted secret indulgence of licentious love. All this had no moral character to Fourier; it was but disorderly and painful; and was curable by the application of his theory.

Fourier's social system proposed to secure as its end—*happiness*. This was enough to falsify it, whatever it might be. But when, also, the happiness is but physical enjoyment—to be realized through the senses, by the unrestricted liberty of the passions, by the supply of objects without lack or limit to the propensities, which, according to him, constitute the man—it must be held by all who have faith in the spirituality and immortality of man to be an unbounded lie. It is, however, consistent with his analysis of man;—this horribly degrading, sensual, unphilosophical, atheistical system was logically arrived at, and earnestly believed in. To eat and drink, to beget offspring, to do both with fullest liberty, and to die—is the Fourierist view of human destiny!

What, then, remains to admire and praise in Fourier? Much. All along his path are truths discovered and illustrated by him, of weightiest value and of strangest beauty. And, chiefly, he has developed the principles of co-operative socialism—not communism—with a clearness and force, which entitle him to respectful gratitude. What he has done for associated industry can never be lost. His theory of association, as a

whole, is utterly impracticable, and "skips the fact of life;"—but it is unique and wonderful as a theory—the completest thing ever given to the world. And when the "Phalanx," with its marvellously calculated details and strange organization, is never attempted amongst men, there will be some to pronounce the name of Fourier with reverence—with pity, too, perhaps, and love—as a teacher to the commercial and industrial world of the regenerative principle of—ASSOCIATION.

A Medical Man's Plea for a Winter Garden in the Crystal Palace. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.

Now that it is decided to spare the Crystal Palace long enough for the due consideration of its ultimate destiny, we may expect to get pleas and plans from various quarters, competent and incompetent. The author of this pamphlet has a very important word to say in favour of a Winter Garden. Considering that "Denarius" has shown the financial possibility of retaining the Palace of Glass, and that Mr. Paxton has proved himself capable of converting its vast interior into an Arcadia, the author suggests that, while they have advanced good reasons for its preservation, connected with both our interests and our pleasures, they have omitted one of the most important and impressive arguments of all. This argument is to be found in the unhealthiness of the great city,—proved by the fact that the proportion of marriages to the population is above the average, but the births resulting fewer, and the deaths more numerous,—arising principally from an insufficient supply of pure air to the inhabitants. His plea is on behalf of the London child, as well as the London invalid. He shows that the progress of tubercular disease may have a palliative remedy in the establishment of protected exercising grounds; and points out the desiderata which are perfectly attainable in the Crystal Palace. Allowing for something of over-estimate in this view of the matter, it is a valid and important argument to a certain extent. We make a short extract from the close of the pamphlet:—

"We desire expressly to state that we have no wish to see the Crystal Palace converted into an exclusive resort for invalids. We have even a horror of the very name of Sanitarium, and are writing, not for a class, but for the public at large. If we have used exclusive arguments, it is because we felt that, by our medical experience, we could the better illustrate and plead the necessities of every one of our fellow citizens."

"Were the Crystal Palace, however, at our disposal, together with the surplus thousands in the hands of the Royal Commissioners, we could go much further than either Denarius or Mr. Paxton. We would have, in addition to the shrubs and fountains—both of great utility as agitators and renovators of the air—springs of living water for personal use. We would sink wells in the Crystal Palace, and establish a system of baths, which should combine all that is desirable in the Spas of Germany with all that is decent in the Roman Thermæ. We would have a copious and well-arranged library and reading-rooms, retiring and reclining-rooms, couches for repose disposed about the building, hand-carriages of every description, and a scale of refreshments so liberal and complete, as to furnish those who would spend the whole day in the place with the most ample and convenient means of doing so."

"On the subject of baths we could, and may, at a future time, venture to enlarge. For the present—and to propitiate Denarius—we will simply remind him that all these things are, in themselves, fertile sources of revenue."

"Athletæ on horseback should not enter our winter garden. The iron hoof and the slender Galanthus present to our ideas an antagonism too uncomfortable to be thought of. Horses, in short, would ill agree with the place; but, to be consistent, our reason for their exclusion is, that the place would not agree with them."

The Inquisition Revealed. By Rev. THOMAS TIMPSON. London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.

THIS book exhibits Mr. Timpson's wanted industry and care in compilation, and is clearly and fluently written. But it must not be supposed that it furnishes a complete History of the Inquisition. The author has descended beneath the dignity of the historian in admitting some narratives, which, however they may serve to inflame Protestants, are too much in want of confirmations of their authenticity and trustworthiness to throw much light on the actual proceedings of that mysterious institution. Further, the material accumulated has been arranged so entirely at random, that no one can gather from the book a connected idea of the part played by the Inquisition in European history. Having cautioned our readers as to what they will not find in the work, we may now state that it contains many well-authenticated narratives, and much accurate information. Indeed, should it meet the eye of the illustrious person to whom it is dedicated—Cardinal Wiseman—he will feel that Mr. Timpson has raked together a great deal of unpleasant truth at a very awkward juncture—quite enough truth to verify the darkest opinion of the Inquisition, and to justify entire distrust of the liberal, catholic, and anti-persecution sentiments which Papists are just now given to utter. Let us add, that the Anti-state-church moral of the book is very obvious:—If the Church had been kept distinct from the State, the Inquisition would never have had it in its power to wring a lie from Galileo's lips; and if it were severed from the State to-morrow, Protestant alarmists, who believe that events are tending

towards Catholic ascendancy, need no longer dread a Catholic reign of terror.

On the Preservation of the Health of Women at the Critical Periods of Life. By E. J. TILT, M.D. London: John Churchill.

A BOOK more fitting for notice in the columns of a strictly medical journal than in our own. We may observe, however, that Dr. Tilt's succinct treatise is the result of his own deductions in nearly one thousand cases which have come under his practice, and that it is written in a style sufficiently plain to be comprehended by others than members of the profession. It contains much judicious advice, given in terse and lucid terms, applicable to the sex in general; but of its medical opinions, and the treatment recommended in specific cases, we do not profess to offer an opinion.

PAMPHLETS, &c.

For a long time past, pamphlets of every kind have accumulated on us, owing to the number of other works demanding notice. To their respective authors and publishers we give thanks. We now rejoice to be able to make a small selection of the most important; the Parliamentary recess favouring us with space enough for that purpose.

The Armour of the Christian Church. By the Rev. J. B. RITCHIE. Aberdeen: A. Brown and Co.—Three discourses delivered in a United Presbyterian congregation in Aberdeen. In the first, Anti-state-church opinions are advocated with great ability and zeal; the author stating his views with a strength and clearness that leaves no room for misconception. In the remaining discourses, the uncompromising and aggressive character of Christianity, and its thorough independence of all extraneous aid for success, are enforced with much earnestness. It will be seen from these topics that it is a work for the times; and it is one we can heartily commend.—*The Church of Christ and the Man of God:* being an Introductory Discourse by Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.A.S., and a Charge by Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER; delivered at the Settlement of Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., &c., &c. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—Mr. Bayley's discourse is a clear and vigorous exposition of the congregational theory of the constitution of the Church. It is marked by breadth of conception, freedom of thought, and characteristic force of expression. Mr. Forster's "Charge" delineates the character and describes the office of the minister who is truly "God's Man" to his flock; it is full of fine and fervid feeling.—*The Spirituality of the Christian Church.* A Sermon preached at the Opening of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, at Edinburgh, May 12, 1861. By the Moderator, the Rev. HENRY ANGUS, Aberdeen. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Co.—This discourse first establishes the spirituality of the Church, and then applies to Christian Churches the principles developed; showing that their membership and organization must be spiritual,—that the "four main pillars of a church are—a spiritual doctrine, a spiritual discipline, a spiritual worship, and a spiritual agency." A comparison of secular and spiritual churches, in various important particulars, is carried out with much success and instructiveness. The sermon is always clear and cogent, and often eloquent and striking.

Protestant Dissent Vindicated. In reply to certain animadversions by the Vicar of Newcastle, &c. By J. G. ROGERS, B.A. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.—A vindication of the reasons of Dissent against High-Church opinions respecting the prerogatives of the Church and the sin of schism. Mr. Rogers is skilful and effective in argument; and writes with a fairness and courtesy greatly to be commended, and which will certainly gain a candid hearing for him in this local controversy. Though the occasion of this pamphlet is local, its interest is universal.—*The Voice of Scripture on the Worship of God in Public.* By SPENCER MURCH. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row.—Mr. Murch believes that Nonconformists, at the present time peculiarly, need to consult the Bible, and nothing but the Bible, as a test for all things they teach and practise, and for the attainment of an unmixed scripture order of the Church of Christ. He has collected, under numerous heads, the passages which relate to church constitution, observances, and duties; commenting on them as may be necessary. Such an arranged collection of scripture truths must be useful; but its use may be in many respects wide of the author's intention. We should have to settle general principles with him before we could agree to his practical views on some matters: for instance, we are not prepared to accept "the ordinance of salutation"—the "kiss of love," which Mr. Murch contends is so enjoined on the churches as to be "a duty" "to be observed on the Lord's-day,"—even though it be limited (but why limited?) to "each brother giving to his brother the kiss of love, and each sister the sister's." As the author adds, "All apparent difficulty vanishes in practice," we presume the custom exists in some churches at least.

Faith and Order. Hints to Candidates for Church Fellowship. By the Rev. J. S. PEARSALL, of Bristol. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—Brevity, clearness, and comprehensiveness, mark this little publica-

tion; in which the author ably exhibits the Faith and Order of the primitive churches, and adds counsels to "candidates" which will be very appropriate to a large portion of applicants for church membership.—*The Distinctive Features of the Baptist Denomination.* By EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL. London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.—A reprint of the talented and valuable discourse delivered by Mr. Underhill at the Baptist Union; noticed by us in our account of the "Baptist Manual." We again warmly commend it; at the same time remarking, that all the "features" here prominent are not "distinctive" of the Baptists—nor, even historically, are they theirs primarily. This, however, is matter for gratulation on all sides.

Having dismissed the Pamphlets Ecclesiastical, we have other sermons still before us, and in numbers almost enough to make us threaten that single discourses shall go without notice in our columns altogether. But we will think again before we promise it shall be so.

The Father seen in Christ. A Sermon preached at Hampstead, on occasion of the Death of Mrs. Joanna Baillie. By THOMAS SADLER, LL.D. London: E. T. Whitfield, Essex-street.—Our readers may perhaps know that Joanna Baillie's writings have not been poetical only; but that, while adhering to the Church of England, she published a work on the nature of Christ, adopting "a middle path of belief" between the Orthodox and the old Unitarian parties. This fact, taken additionally to Mrs. Baillie's having occasionally worshipped with Dr. Sadler's congregation, led to the present sermon on her decease. There is little in it of Mrs. Baillie, but much of the gospel, as the author apprehends it. Dr. Sadler does not discourse of the metaphysical nature of Christ, nor of his deity, or simple humanity of person; but of "God in Christ"—"so identified, that we have God speaking audibly, working visibly, and manifesting himself personally before us." Dr. Sadler, like Channing, is, after all, then, "little of a Unitarian," although his theory is logically indefensible; and we read with satisfaction his remarks on Unitarian preaching, and the duty, and increasing necessity, of "exalting Christ" therein.—*The Divine Testimonies: their wonderful Character.* A Sermon preached in Exeter Hall. By THOMAS ARCHER, D.D. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—A discourse on the wonderfulness of the Scriptures of God, in their character, design, evidence, preservation, and results. It is, of course, but a glance at these topics, but it has the vividness and fire characteristic of the preacher.—*"Feed my Lambs."* A Discourse at the anniversary of the Stockport Sunday Schools. By the Rev. O. T. DOBWIN, LL.D. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.—We have to object to this sermon somewhat on the score of taste,—it is overdone with picture, figure, and illustration: and yet, even where it sins by such excess, it is well done. It is full of wise and beautiful thoughts, reasonable counsels, and true encouragements. It can scarcely be read by a Sunday-school teacher without advantage.—*Christianity as applied to the Mind of a Child in the Sunday School.* By the Rev. ALBERT BARNES. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.—This is an address delivered in behalf of the American Sunday-school Union, by the well-known author of the popular Notes on the New Testament. Its topics are,—The child's capability of being influenced by religion; the adaptation of the Christian religion to the capacity of a child; and, the Sunday School as a means of applying it to the mind of a child. It is in Mr. Barnes's best practical manner,—pointed, suggestive, stimulating; and may be of great service to teachers, in aiding to keep before them the specific purpose of the Sunday School, and in guiding them to its realization.—*Prayer.* By the Rev. C. G. FINNEY. *Valedictory Services and Farewell Sermon of Professor Finney.* With Critical Observations on his Preaching. By JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—Of Mr. Finney and his labours we could not in a few words express an opinion; we must therefore content ourselves with saying, that the first of these publications is a reprint, we believe, from the "Lectures on Revivals;" and the other is fully described by its title. We have reason to think Dr. Campbell's criticism is truthful; and the sermon following it is an illustration of some of its observations.

A pamphlet which reached us some months ago has been overlooked—*The Introduction of the English Bible and its Consequences.* By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.—We have ever found instruction and delight in Mr. Anderson's works, distinguished as they are by learning and vigorous thought; and we have read with pleasure this interesting sketch, which we deem very appropriate to the present time, and commend to general perusal.

Two serials ask for a word each:—*The Band of Hope Review.* Half-yearly Part to June 1851. London: Partridge and Oakey.—A halfpenny monthly publication for Sunday scholars, intended to promote the love of Bible truth, and the adoption of Temperance and Peace principles; and thoroughly deserving approval and success.—*Ramsay's Instructive Stories for the Young.* Nos. 1 and 2. Walter Thornton, and Annie Fielding. London: Ramsay, Paternoster-row,—is a penny series of a very

superior character, to which we could not deny space for this good word.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY UNDERTAKING.—A leading article in the *Times* of Thursday heralded the existence of an engineering scheme for bringing London and Calcutta within seven days' journey of each! Referring to an article about two years ago, in which the journalist surprised his readers with the original prospectus of the "Direct Calais and Mooltan," he now follows up that announcement with the statement, that "since the scheme has been actually extended in its scope, discussed in its details, approved in much of its purport, and so far advanced that of the four great divisions of the route two have been positively decided on, and are in present course of completion." It is to be accomplished by stages. "A continuous line of railway from Ostend to Orsova on the frontier of the Turkish empire is already decided on." From Constantinople it is proposed to step over to Asia Minor, and, skirting the Mediterranean coast with the line till you come to the mouth of the Orontes, to carry it up the banks of that river till the head waters of the Euphrates are reached, and then to lead it down the valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Euphrates Railway would be but nine hundred miles long; and yet it would, by cutting off the immense detour round Arabia, shorten the time to Calcutta by "twenty days out of the thirty-nine." These portions of the scheme are to be accomplished by 1860. From Bussorah, the railway is to be carried along the Persian Gulf, and by the coast of Belochistan, to Hyderabad on the Indus; "whence the several branches of Indian lines would soon whisk the traveller to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta, according to his wants." From Gracechurch-street to Calcutta, by the perfected route, would be about 5,600 miles of railway; seven days' journey "without stoppages;" and the whole scheme might be completed in fourteen years from the present time.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CRYSTAL PALACE?—As the time draws nigh when the Crystal Palace must be closed, and the memories of its splendid and peaceful triumph fall into the domain of history, speculation becomes more and more busy with the question as to what shall be done with the beautiful structure in which the industry of the world has been collated and exhibited. Unfortunately, this question is no longer debated on its own merits. Personal interests have been brought into the arena of discussion; and perhaps an unnecessarily loud and vehement assertion of individual claims and merits—apt to appear intrusive in the face of so grand a fact as the Exhibition, and not altogether without a suggestion of offence where so many talents and services have been laid under contribution—may have provoked hostility or induced apathy, in quarters whence support in an attempt to preserve the Glass Palace was to be expected. The Government is under a formal pledge to the public to remove the building next May from Hyde Park. Time has been given to allow the public to pronounce in favour of its retention; but, in all probability, under the impression that no Minister would be so unthrifty as to think of taking down a single pillar of the unrivalled edifice, the public has not hitherto spoken in such a way as to afford Government the necessary authority. On the other hand, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are believed to be anxious to have the building removed as soon as possible, and the Park, which is a part of the domain under their too aristocratic government, restored to its old appearance. On these two sides, therefore, the prospects of the Crystal Palace are not very cheering. The Commissioners for the Exhibition have a large surplus fund in hand, which they are pledged by their own conditions to expend in objects strictly connected with the chief purposes of the industrial gathering. Is a winter garden strictly connected with the cultivation of art and industry? The point has been much debated; and we believe we are right in saying that they have come to an almost unanimous decision that a project for converting the Palace into a mere winter garden has no claim whatever on the surplus fund. . . . With or without the Crystal Palace, the great surplus fund must, we suppose, be invested in such a manner as will aid in the improvement of art and industry. . . . A great School of Design—a Picture Gallery—Collections of Floriculture, Natural History, Botany, Entomology, Antiquities—Colleges of Agriculture, of Manufactures, and of Art—may all be lodged here, and leave ample space for ornamental gardens, promenades, and other means of recreation. Why should the Commissioners think of going elsewhere for the accommodation already at their disposal? To throw away the Crystal Palace would be a curious extravagance in a people so wedded to ideas of economy as we are. But the people should themselves pronounce their wishes on the subject more distinctly.—*Athenaeum*, August 30.

McCORMACK'S AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.—This implement, which has carried away one of the Council medals, is now performing a highly successful experimental tour through the country. It commenced operations at Tiptree Farm, and was next heard of at Farningham; then its capabilities were displayed at Mr. Mangles's; and on Friday it was shown at work on the large farm attached to the Agricultural College at Cirencester.

HIS EMINENCE.—The *Morning Advertiser* says, that when Dr. Wiseman dines out he appears in his church dress—a thing never done even in Rome; and on passing to the dining-room is preceded by M. Searle, bearing two tapers on a velvet cushion, on which is the Cardinal's hat.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

(From the *Athenaeum*.)

We have received from Colonel Rawlinson the following important communication, relative to a discovery made by him in an inscription upon an Assyrian Bull, of an account of the campaign between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the king who built the great palace of Koyunjik with the Sennacherib of Scripture. We have now a tangible starting-place for historical research, and shall (Col. Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.

As the scientific societies of the metropolis are closed at the present season, perhaps you will allow me to announce in the columns of the *Athenaeum* the heads of a most interesting and important discovery which I have made within these few days in connexion with Assyrian antiquities.

I have succeeded in determining the identity of the Assyrian kings of the Lower dynasty, whose palaces have been recently excavated in the vicinity of Mosul; and I have obtained from the annals of those kings contemporary notices of events which agree in the most remarkable way with the statements preserved in sacred and profane history.

The king who built the palace of Khorsabad, excavated by the French, is named *Sargina* (the *סרגין* of Isaiah); but he also bears, in some of the inscriptions, the epithet of *Shalmaneser*, by which title he was better known to the Jews. In the first year of his reign he came up against the city of Samaria (called *Samarina*, and answering to the Hebrew *שומרון*) and the tribes of the country of *Beth Homri* (*בית חומרי* or *Omri*, being the name of the founder of Samaria, 1 Kings xviii. 16, sq. &c.) He carried off into captivity in Assyria 27,280 families, and settled in their places colonists brought from Babylonia; appointing prefects to administer the country, and imposing the same tribute which had been paid to former kings. The only tablet at Khorsabad which exhibits this conquest in any detail (Plate 70) is unfortunately much mutilated. Should Monsieur de Saulcy, however, whom the French are now sending to Assyria, find a duplicate of *Shalmaneser's* annals in good preservation, I think it probable that the name of the king of Israel may yet be recovered.

In the second year of *Shalmaneser's* reign he subjugated the kings of *Libnah* (?) and *Khasita* (the *Cadytis* of Herodotus) who were dependent upon Egypt; and, in the seventh year of his reign, he received tribute direct from the king of that country, who is named *Pirhu*, probably for *פרעה*, "Pharaoh," the title by which the kings of Egypt were known to the Jews and other Semitic nations. This punishment of the Egyptians by Sargon, or *Shalmaneser*, is alluded to in the 20th chapter of Isaiah.

Among the other exploits of *Shalmaneser* found in his annals are, the conquest of Ashdod, also alluded to in Isaiah xx. 1, and his reduction of the neighbouring city of *Jamnai*, called *Jabneh* or *Jamneh* in the Bible, *Jamnaan* in Judith, and *Iamnia* by the Greeks.

In conformity with Meander's statement that *Shalmaneser* assisted the Cimmerians against Sidon, we find a statue and inscription of this king, *Sargina*, in the Island of Cyprus, recording the event; and, to complete the chain of evidence, the city, built by him, and named after him, the ruins of which are now called *Khorsabad*, retained among the Syrians the title of *Sarghun* as late as the Arab conquest.

I am not sure how long *Shalmaneser* reigned, or whether he made a second expedition into Palestine. His annals at Khorsabad extend only to the 15th year; and although the names are given of numerous cities which he captured in Cælo-Syria and on the Euphrates—such as Hamath, Berœa, Damascus, Bambyce, and Carchemish—I am unable to trace his steps into Judæa Proper. On a tablet, however, which he set up towards the close of his reign in the Palace of the first Sardanapalus at Nimrod, he styles himself "conqueror of the remote Judæa;" and I rather think, therefore, that the expedition in which, after a three years' siege of Samaria, he carried off the great body of the tribes of Israel, and which is commemorated in the Bible as having been concluded in the sixth year of Hezekiah, must have taken place subsequently to the building of the palace of Khorsabad.

Without this explanation, indeed, we shall be embarrassed about dates; for I shall presently show that we have a distinct notice of Sennacherib's attack upon Jerusalem in the third year of that king's reign, and we are thus able to determine an interval of eighteen years at least to have elapsed between the last-named event and the Samaritan campaign; whereas, in the Bible, we find the great captivity to date from the sixth year of Hezekiah, and the invasion of Sennacherib from the fourteenth.

I now go on to the annals of Sennacherib. This is the king who built the great Palace of Koyunjik, which Mr. Layard has been recently excavating. He was the son of *Sargina* or *Shalmaneser*; and his name, expressed entirely by monograms, may have been pronounced *Sennachi-riba*. The events, at any rate, of his reign place beyond the reach of dispute his historic identity. He commenced his career by subjugating the Babylonians under their king Merodach-Baladan, who had also been the antagonist of his father;—two important points of agreement being thus obtained both with Scripture

and with the account of Polyhistor. The annals of the third year, however, of the reign of Sennacherib, which I have just deciphered after the copy of an inscription taken by Mr. Layard from one of the bulls at the grand entrance of the Koyunjik Palace, contain those striking points of coincidence which first attracted my attention,—and which, being once recognised, have naturally led to the complete unfolding of all this period of history. In his third year, Sennacherib undertook, in the first instance, an expedition against *Luliyā*, king of Sidon (the *Ἐλουλαῖος* of Menander), in which he was completely successful. He was afterwards engaged in operations against some other cities of Syria, which I have not yet identified,—and whilst so employed learned of an insurrection in Palestine. The inhabitants, indeed, of that country had risen against their king *Padiya*, and the officers who had been placed in authority over them, on the part of the Assyrian monarch,—and had driven them out of the province, obliging them to take refuge with Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, the capital city of Judæa. (The orthography of these three names corresponds very nearly with the Hebrew reading:—*Khazakiyahu* representing *Yerusalem* standing for *ירושלם*, and *Yahuda* for *יהודה*.) The rebels then sent for assistance to the kings of Egypt; and a large army of horse and foot marched to their assistance, under the command of the king of Pelusium (?). Sennacherib at once proceeded to meet this army; and fighting an action with them in the vicinity of the city of *Alaku* (?), completely defeated them. He made many prisoners also,—whom he executed, or otherwise disposed of. *Padiya* then returned from Jerusalem, and was reinstated in his government. In the mean time, however, a quarrel arose between Sennacherib and Hezekiah on the subject of tribute. Sennacherib ravaged the open country, taking “all the fenced cities of Judah,”—and at last threatened Jerusalem. Hezekiah then made his submission, and tendered to the king of Assyria, as tribute, 30 talents of gold, 300 talents of silver, the ornaments of the Temple, slaves, boys and girls, and men-servants and maid-servants, for the use of the palace. All these things Sennacherib received:—after which he detached a portion of Hezekiah's villages, and placed them in dependence on the cities which had been faithful to him,—such as *Hebron*, *Ascalon*, and *Cadytis*. He then retired to Assyria.

Now, this is evidently the campaign which is alluded to in Scripture (2 Kings xviii. vv. 13 to 17); and is the same which is obscurely noticed by Herodotus, lib. ii. c. 141, and which is further described by Josephus, Ant. lib. x. c. 1. The agreement, at any rate, between the record of the sacred historian and the contemporary chronicle of Sennacherib which I have here copied extends even to the number of the talents of gold and silver which were given as tribute.

I have not yet examined with the care which it requires the continuation of Sennacherib's chronicle; but I believe that most of the events attributed to that monarch by the historians' Polyhistor and Abydenus will be found in the annals. His pretended conflict with the Greeks on the coast of Cilicia will, I suspect, turn out to be his reduction of the city of *Jannai*, near Ashdod,—the mistake having arisen from the similarity of the name of *Jannai* to that of *Javani*, or Ionians, by which the Greeks were generally known to the nations of the East. At any rate, when Polyhistor says that “Sennacherib erected a statue of himself as a monument of his victory (over the Greeks), and ordered his prowess to be inscribed upon it in Chaldean characters,” he certainly alludes to the famous tablet of the Koyunjik king at the mouth of the *Nahr-el-Kelb*, which appears from the annals to have been executed after the conquest of the city of *Jannai*.

The only copy which had been yet found of Sennacherib's annals at Koyunjik is very imperfect, and extends only to the seventh year. The relic known as Col. Tayler's cylinder dates from one year later; but I have never seen any account of the events of the latter portion of his reign. His reign, however, according to the Greeks, extended to eighteen years, so that his second expedition to Palestine and the miraculous destruction of his army must have occurred fourteen or fifteen years later than the campaign above described. Pending the discovery of a complete set of annals, I would not of course set much store by the Greek dates; but it may be remarked that Hezekiah would have been still living at the period of the miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's army even if as I have thus conjectured the second invasion of Judæa had occurred fourteen or fifteen years later than the first; for the earlier campaign is fixed to the fourteenth year of his reign, and his entire reign extended to twenty-nine years.

I will only further mention that we have upon a cylinder in the British Museum a tolerably perfect copy of the annals of Esar-Haddon, the son of Sennacherib, in which we find a further deportation of Israelites from Palestine, and a further settlement of Babylonian colonists in their place:—an explanation being thus obtained of the passage of Ezra (c. iv. v. 2) in which the Samaritans speak of Esar-Haddon as the king by whom they had been transplanted.

Many of the drawings and inscriptions which have been recently brought by Mr. Layard from Nineveh refer to the son of Esar-Haddon, who warred extensively in Susiana, Babylonia, and Armenia,—though as his arms never penetrated to the westward, he has been unnoticed in Scripture history: and under the son of this king, who is named Saracus or Sardanapalus by the Greeks, Nineveh seems to have been destroyed.

One of the most interesting matters connected

with this discovery of the identity of the Assyrian kings is, the prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, that we must have in the bas-relief of Khorsabad and Koyunjik representations from the chisels of contemporary artists, not only of Samaria, but of that Jerusalem which contained the Temple of Solomon. I have already identified the Samaritans among the groups of captives portrayed upon the marbles of Khorsabad; and when I shall have accurately learnt the locality of the different bas-reliefs that have been brought from Koyunjik, I do not doubt but that I shall be able to point out the bands of Jewish maidens who were delivered to Sennacherib, and perhaps to distinguish the portraiture of the humbled Hezekiah.

H. C. RAWLINSON.

London, August 19.

P. S.—It will be seen that in the above sketch I have left the question of the Upper Assyrian dynasty altogether untouched. The kings whom I have identified, and who form what is usually called the Lower Assyrian dynasty, extend over a period from about B. C. 740 to 600. Antecedent to Shalmaneser there must have been, I think, an interregnum. At any rate, although Shalmaneser's father seems to be mentioned in one inscription, there are no means of connecting his line with the Upper Assyrian dynasty. Of that dynasty we have the names of about fifteen kings; but I have never yet found—nor indeed do I expect to find—any historical synchronisms in their annals which may serve to fix their chronology. Implicitly as I believe in the honesty, and admiring as I do the general accuracy, of Herodotus, I should be inclined to adopt his limitation of 520 years for the duration of the Assyrian empire:—a calculation which would fix the institution of the monarchy at about B. C. 1126, and would bring down the date of the earliest marbles now in the Museum to about B. C. 1000. But, at the same time, I decline without further evidence committing myself to any definite statement on this subject.

AN “EDUCATIONAL CONVERSAZIONE” was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, the Lord Bishop of the diocese in the chair, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. W. Entwistle (of the firm of Lloyd, Entwistle, and Co., bankers), on the proposed Educational Scheme for Manchester and Salford, in opposition to that of the National Public School Association, and also of having submitted to them the draft of a bill which has been prepared against next session. Mr. Entwistle's paper was very long, occupying between four and five columns of the *Daily News*. He endeavoured to show that, of “the three courses open to us,” the one he had to advocate, which embodies compulsory payment for religious teaching, is the one that ought to command unanimous support. The Voluntary system, he said, had had a fair trial, and had failed. He had no complaint to make against the theory; there was, no doubt, much beauty and truth in it; “and if we could assume that, under their plan, the people of these kingdoms either were now, or would shortly be, placed in such a position as to render their ignorance, wherever it should be found to exist, attributable only to their own resolute rejection of the means of education offered for their acceptance, we could not reasonably claim to interfere with their action, or to lay any burden upon the community for the promotion of a new scheme, which could, in that case, only succeed by the extinction of the former system. This argument, however, was only tenable on the ground that the existing means are adequate to the wants of the people.” Mr. Entwistle having concluded, the Dean of Manchester rose and complimented him upon his exceedingly valuable paper; giving expression, at the same time, to some doubts and difficulties which he himself felt on the subject. The whole question of the interference of Government in this matter, and of the compulsory principle, he said, was still an experiment; and he approved of this scheme, because it was meant to be only local in the first instance, as an experiment. Mr. Brotherton made a few remarks in seconding the thanks to Mr. Entwistle, but reserved his opinion on the rival schemes. A strong recommendation of the plan was then pronounced from the chair by the bishop; which was followed with concurrent expressions of approval from the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. G. Osborn (Wesleyan minister), Mr. Oliver Heywood, the Rev. Canon Clifton, and the Rev. R. Fletcher (Independent). On the retirement of the bishop, the chair was taken by the Mayor; and, after a vote of thanks to his lordship had been carried with cheers, the assembly separated.

DR. CAHILL IN LEEDS.—At the conclusion of the lecture so inauspiciously commenced by Mr. Whitehead demanding to question Dr. Cahill on his recent ferocious language, the “Very Rev. Doctor” volunteered the following explanation—That in saying the French, every man, woman, and child, were eager to plunge their swords into English bosoms, he simply described a state of feeling he found existing there, in travelling through the country on foot, and mixing much with the people. He would rather cut off his hand than utter such an expression as his own personal sentiment, or than speak of that state of feeling with gratification. A “highly respectable audience” seemed quite satisfied with this explanation. Mr. Whitehead appealed to the magistrates against his assailants; but the bench decided that the parties who had engaged the hall had a right to expel any one interrupting, and that unnecessary violence was not used.

Lord Ribblesdale, aged 23, step-son to Lord John Russell, has purchased the racing-stud of Col. Peel for £10,000.

GLEANINGS.

An ironfounder at Glasgow has patented ridged and furrowed cast-iron plates for pavement.

Steamers are about to begin plying fortnightly on the Nile, between Cairo and the first cataract.

The best needles pass through 70 different processes in the course of manufacture.

The *Birmingham Mercury* says that the following extraordinary notice is posted up in a conspicuous place in a baker's shop at Wednesbury:—“peepels vitals Bact ear n b pylclits moffins Ansetterer has youshall.”

Notice has been given, that in consequence of the resumption of the works at the House of Lords, the issue of tickets for viewing the House will be discontinued after the 6th of September, until the meeting of Parliament.

AN UNSUBSTANTIAL ORDER.—“Do you cast things here?” inquired a wag, as he sauntered into Hawks' or some other foundry, and addressed the foreman. “Certainly! it is our business.” “Ah! well! cast a shadow, will you?” He was cast out.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.—We have long been taught to look upon this problem as a wild job; and so it has proved to be, Wyld having performed it by clapping his globe into Leicester-square, and so squaring the circle!—*Gateshead Observer*.

The electric telegraph is about to be laid down on the Great Western Railway from Slough to Exeter, which will complete the communication from Plymouth to the Metropolis. The South Devon Company also mean to have a direct communication with Exeter.

The Coalbrook-dale Iron Company have sold their remarkable gates at the Great Exhibition for £1,500, and it is affirmed, have received orders for other copies of them. The Queen also has rewarded their spirited first experiments in bronze casting by the purchase of Bell's *Andromeda*, with its pedestal.

Much interest has been excited in America by the discovery, in the State of Maine, of large tracts of genuine peat-bog, of a very superior quality; and the arrangements are already on foot for bringing it to the Atlantic cities, as an article of commerce.

Signor de Gasparis, the Neapolitan astronomer, who had already discovered four new planets, has now added a fifth to the number. His observations were published in the *Giornale di Roma*, on the 7th inst., with the confirmation of the astronomers of the Collegio Romano.

A traveller, among narrations of wonders of foreign parts, declared he knew a cane a mile long. The company looked incredulous, and it was evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane. “Pray what kind of cane was it?” asked a gentleman, sneeringly. “It was a hurricane,” replied the traveller.

OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST.—The *Monroshire Standard* tells us of a drouthy constituent of Mr. Hume, afflicted with a sore leg, who was admonished by his medical attendant that he must renounce whisky or lose his limb. “Cut it aff,” was the prompt decision of the patient: “I canna want my dram!”

Mr. Bennett, C.E., of Westminster, proposes that a national monument to Prince Albert shall be erected to commemorate the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and the chief events connected therewith, the latter to be effected by castings in relief in bronze, and by emblematical sculpture, illustrative of the noble object his Royal Highness had in view as the originator of the enterprise. The design, it is said, exhibits a considerable amount of skill and ingenuity.

Among the tenantry of the Duke of Northumberland, who were so liberally treated by his Grace to the Exhibition, a party solicited permission to inspect the barracks of the Horse-Guards. The officer on guard had the curiosity to measure many of his visitors, when he found twenty-two above the standard height of that distinguished corps, and one of their number, whom they rigged out as an incipient guardsman, with helmet and cuirass, reached the steeple-like proportion of six feet four inches. “If the Northumbrian farmers,” says the *Newcastle Guardian*, “can rear their crops as they do their men, they may laugh at the effects of free-trade.”

A Constantinople letter in a French journal states that a *savant* asserts that, from ancient Greek manuscripts, he has discovered an indication that the original of the “Acts of the Apostles” is buried in an island in the Sea of Marmora. His application to the Turkish Government for leave to make researches after it is opposed by the Greek Patriarch from the fear that the discovery of this important document may lead to schisms in the Church.

The author of “Transatlantic Rambles; or a Twelve-months' Travel in the United States, Cuba, and the Brazils,” a work just published by Bell, quotes from one of the Florida debates a startling specimen of Yankee pathos:—“Mr. Speaker: Sir,—Our fellow-citizen Mr. Silas Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the Legislature, is dead, and he died yesterday in the forenoon. He had the browncreaters (bronchitis), and was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was fifty-six years old, and was taken sick before he died at his boarding-house, where board can be had at a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, washing and lights included. He was an ingenious creatur, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. His uncle, Timothy Higgins, served under General Washington, who was buried soon after his death with military honours, and several guns were burst in firing salutes. Sir, Mr. Speaker,—General Washington would have voted for the tariff of 1846 if he had been alive, and hadn't a'died sometime beforehand. Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion that we wear crape around the left arm of this Legislature, and adjourn till to-morrow morning as an emblem of our respects for the memory of S. Higgins, who is dead, and died of the ‘browncreaters’ yesterday in the forenoon.”

SAGACIOUS SPARROW.—The other day, we noticed a sparrow perform an action indicative of great ingenuity and of considerable reasoning powers. The bird

was hopping about, apparently in search of water, when it observed a pipe giving forth the desired element, not in abundance, but in drops, and that slowly. The sparrow perched itself upon a stone, near the end of the pipe, and watched till the drop was formed, when it sagaciously flew up and caught the precious globule just as it was on the point of falling. This it repeated a number of times, until it had quenched its thirst, when it flew away chirping.—*Montrose Review.*

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT CHELTENHAM.—On Wednesday last, a lady named Crowder, residing at Cheltenham, the widow of the late Colonel Crowder, committed suicide in a fit of insanity. She had been suffering for a considerable time from the effects of a severe attack of bronchitis, and a watch has been kept upon her. On the afternoon of Wednesday last she left the drawing-room, as it was supposed, for the purpose of repose, and precipitated herself from an up-stairs window—a height not less than 50 feet. The head was nearly severed from the body.

PROSELYTISM IN IRELAND.—The Bishop of Tuam (Dr. Plunket) is by no means a hot enthusiast; yet he writes word to say that there are *ten thousand* persons in his diocese who have been converted from Popery to Protestantism, and that he only wants about £8,000 to build the requisite churches to enable him to fix these converts permanently in the bosom of the United Protestant Church.—*Church and State Gazette.*

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machine, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—*See Advertisement.*

BIRTHS.

August 24, at the Minister's House, Little Waltham, Essex, Mrs. REGINA HICKS, of a daughter.

August 26, at 37, High-street, St. John's-wood, Mrs. GEORGE SALMON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 6, by special license, JAMES STONHAM, Esq., of Friendly House, Woolwich, to JANE ANN, only child of J. TROSB, Esq., of Great Prescott-street, London, and of Brimmerhead, Westmoreland.

August 25, at Sutherland Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, Mr. JOHN PERKIN to Miss JANE EDWARDS; both of Walworth.

August 26, at the Independent Chapel, Sildbury, Devon, by the Rev. C. Howell, JAMES PINN, of Sildbury, to FANNY SMITH, of the same place.

August 26, at the New Independent Chapel, Pendleton, Manchester, by the Rev. A. E. Pearce, Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD to Miss HANNAH EVANS; both of Manchester.

August 30, at Islington Chapel, by the Rev. C. F. Vardy, A.M., the Rev. J. E. JUPON, of Lindfield, Sussex, to Miss WILKINSON, of Stonefield-street, Islington.

DEATHS.

April 2, at Melbourne, Port Phillip, Mr. JOHN BLANCHARD, late Secretary to the Town Missionary Society, and for many years a member of the Congregational church at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville.

August 19, at Hooley Bridge, near Rochdale, very suddenly, aged 63, Mrs. HANNAH PORTER, wife of Mr. R. Porter.

August 21, at Sheerness, aged 21, Mr. WHITTAKER MARKS, who was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.

August 22, at the residence of Mrs. Sumner's, Bristol, aged 92, ANN, the widow of the late Rev. T. THOMAS, of Devonshire-square, and Lower-street, Islington.

August 24, ALGERNON WELLS, the infant son of the Rev. J. Moss, of Sittingbourne.

August 24, at Edinburgh, General Sir ALEXANDER HALKETT, K.C.H., the fifth son of Sir John Wedderburn Halkett, Bart., of Pitfrane.

August 26, at Bath, of apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. SPURDEN, of Friday-street, London.

August 30, at the residence of his son-in-law (Mr. W. Buckell, of Salisbury), aged 57 years, Mr. ISAAC PURCHASE, grocer, of Bomsay, Hants.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The thousand and one rumours which have been in circulation during the past week, respecting the causes and consequences of Messrs. Rucker and Son's unexpected failure, have had not a little influence in depressing the Stock Market. The causes are now pretty generally known to have been over-speculation in articles of produce, which have seriously declined in price during the summer, and incautious dealings with a firm now insolvent. It is not now generally supposed that the failure is indicative of an unsound state of trade, or that it will be followed by any very disastrous results. One or two respectable firms are known to have been placed in circumstances of difficulty by the suspension of the house, but upon proof of their solvency, assistance has been rendered, and their credit saved. By the circulation of a variety of melancholy conjectures and forebodings, some speculators have managed to bear down the price of Consols, and other funded securities, and reap a profit by purchasing at the reduced quotation but the market is still in a very fair condition. A number of bargains have been made during the week, and the Exchange has looked livelier than for some time past. Both Exchequer Bills and Bank Stock are lower.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½
New 3½ per Ct.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Annuitants	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock	260	260	260	260	260	260
Bank Stock	215½	215½	215½	215½	215½	215½
Excheq. Bills	49 pm.	49 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	49 pm.	47 pm.
India Bonds	56 pm.	55 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuity	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7-16

The following is a table of the fluctuations in stocks and shares, during the past month. In many cases it will be seen these fluctuations have been very violent. Thus, since the 1st of August, Great Western shares have deteriorated £8. London and Western, £8 5s.; Eastern Counties, £1 2s. 6d. out of £8 5s., or nearly 20 per cent.; South Western, £4 5s., &c., &c. Foreign Shares have been singularly free from variations, and the Stocks, funded and unfunded, have fluctuated no more than is usual at this time of the year:—

Stocks and Shares.	Price August 1.	Highest price during the month.	Lowest price during the month.	Present price.
Consols	96½ to 97	96½	95½	95½ to 96
Exchequer Bills	45 to 48 pm.	50	44	45 to 48 pm.
RAILWAYS.				
Brighton	93½	94	90	90½
Caledonian	11½	11½	9½	9½
Eastern Counties	6	6	5	5½
Great Northern	17	17	15½	15½
Great Western	83½	84	74½	75
London and North Western	121½	121½	112½	113
Midland	41	42	37½	40½
North Staffordshire	8	8	7	7½
South Eastern	22½	22½	19½	19½
South Western	82½	82½	76½	78
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	18½	18½	18½	18½
York and North Midland	18½	18½	16	16½
Boulogne and Amiens	10½	10½	10½	10½
Northern of France	14½	14½	14½	14½
East Indian	20½	21	20½	20½

The Foreign Market has been dull again. Little or no disposition to buy has been evinced, and the only parties who have come forward have been those who wished to sell—consequently, they had to sell at a loss. The Spanish Government have agreed to allow the coupons of the new bonds to be paid in London and Paris. This will be a great convenience to the bondholders, but it is the least concession that could have been made to them after the enormous sacrifice they have recently been compelled to make. The dividends on the Sardinian loan are also to be payable in London. The Government have made over all the railways as security to the bondholders with very favourable conditions. Brazilian Bonds, small, 91½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 91 90½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 32 3; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37½; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58, 59½.

The Share Market has been in a depressed, and, we might add, depressing condition, nearly all the week. Nothing seems to affect it favourably. Anyone would think that an increase of twenty per cent. on the gross receipts of all the railways during the last six months, would have had at least some slight influence in raising prices, but

The cry is still they—drop.

The fact seems to be, too, that the higher the traffic receipts, the lower the price. At any rate, nearly £60,000 increase in the returns last week, was accompanied with an average fall of three to

four per cent. It is obvious from this circumstance, that some outward influence is at work, depreciating the value of the shares, and this influence the *Bears*—appropriate name!—have "got up." Disappointed at the results of the Exhibition receipts, the gentlemen croakers persist that the returns in the winter will be very small, the next dividend, consequently, ditto; and, therefore, a high price ought not to be paid—that shares are not worth it. And at the bidding of these respectable individuals, one by one the shares drop, until they are low enough to satisfy their cupidity. Seriously, this is, we believe, all that is the matter with the Railway Market. The dividends lately declared have not, it is true, been very tempting, and would hardly pay the purchasers of the original stocks; but, in most cases, they have been very fair, and fairly earned. The traffic returns of the week show an increase of £56,634 over last year's receipts, and the returns from the first of July, amounting to £2,620,068, an increase of £437,441 over the same period of last year, an increase of nearly half a million in two months. We hope that the new gold seekers in Australia will find their mines augment as rapidly.

The Corn Market was very firm and brisk, on Monday, the supply of new wheat being large, and quality unusually favourable. Trade in the provinces has been flat, in consequence, it is said, of the failures in London.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96½	Brazil	91
Do. Account	96	Equador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent.	92½
3½ New	98	French 3 percent.	91½
Long Annuities	7 7-16	Granada	18
Bank Stock	215½	Mexican 5pr. cl. new	28½
India Stock	260	Portuguese	32½
Exchequer Bills	48 pm.	Russian	10½
India Bonds	56 pm.	Spanish 5 percent.	20½
		Ditto 3 per cent.	37½
		Ditto Passive	54

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 29.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1851

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 27,623,190	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	£ 2,941,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£ 13,560,815
		Silver Bullion	£ 33,375
	£ 27,623,190		£ 27,623,190

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	£ 3,388,460	including	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£ 7,161,085	Dead Weight Annuity	£ 13,461,216
Other Deposits	£ 8,507,179	Other Securities	£ 12,884,841
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 1,322,007	Notes	£ 7,878,040
	£ 24,831,731	Gold and Silver Coin	£ 694,634
	£ 24,831,731		

Dated the 28th day of August, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Southampton.
Bethel Chapel, Bingley, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY.

BAYLISS, CHARLES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, surgeon: solicitors, Mr. Goldney and Fellows, Chippenham.

BOWEN, OWEN, and GIBSON, ALXANDER, Lower Mitcham, Surrey, calico printers, September 13, October 11: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

FRY, ARTHUR ROBERT, Mile End-road, chemist, September 4, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Bettley, Brunswick-square.

GRAMHAM, JAMES, Noble-street, City, warehouseman, September 6, October 11: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Milton-street and Wood-street, City, whalebone manufacturer, September 5, October 9: solicitor, Mr. Sawbridge, Wood-street, Cheap-side.

THOMAS, JOHN, Shrewsbury, grocer, September 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

TURNER, JAMES SAMUEL, Woolwich, surgeon, September 5, October 9: solicitor, Mr. Cartar, Greenwich.

WAKEFIELD, THOMAS, Cadogan-place and Halkin-terrace, Chelsea, silk mercer, September 6, October 11: solicitor, Mr. James, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

MOCHRIE, ROBERT, Airdrie, grocer, September 4 and 12.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MACDUFF, JOHN, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, auctioneer, August 29.

BANKRUPTCY.

BONNET, DUMAS, Mark lane, City, and Golden-square, St. James's, Westminster, wine-merchant, September 13 and October 24: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Albany-court yard, Piccadilly.

LUCKINS, WILLIAM HERO, Kennington-row, Kennington, coachmaker, September 8 and October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Cates and Son, Fenchurch-street.

MIDDLEY, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, carpenter, September 17 and October 15: solicitor, Mr. Sakel ye, Hull.

NEWMAN, HENRY ADAMS, Jewry-street, Abgate, City, and Church-street, Shoreditch, clothier, September 8 and October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheap-side, and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

PATTISON, MATTHEW, South Shields, Durham, ironmonger, September 16, and October 17: solicitors, Crosby and Campton, Church-court, Old Jewry; and Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FAXMAN, WILLIAM JAMES, and FAXMAN, CATHERINE, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, silk dyers, September 13, and October 11; solicitors, Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer, September 16, and October 7; solicitors, Evans and Son, Liverpool; and Smith, Birmingham.

STRANGE, WILLIAM, jun., Paternoster-row, City, bookseller, September 8, and October 17; solicitor, Gidley, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.

THORPE, ROBERT, Stafford, last manufacturer, September 16, and October 7; solicitor, Smith, Birmingham.

WALL, JOHN, and WALL, THOMAS YOUNG, Chatham, Kent, brewers, September 8, and October 17; solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

WEBB, THOMAS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, clothier, September 16, and October 7; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Birmingham, and Mr. Price, Stourbridge.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

RAINIE, ALEXANDER, farmer, Tillicree, Aberdeenshire, September 8 and 27.

LESSLIE, JOHN, LESSLIE, THOMAS, and LESSLIE, JOHN, junior, Auchrey, quarriers, September 8 and 29.

KENNEDY, JOHN, Saint Andrews, builder, September 8 and 29.

LAING, ALEXANDER, and BARLAS, ALEXANDER RICHARD, Leith, merchants, September 8 and 29.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, September 1.

There was an increased quantity of Wheat offering this morning from Essex and Kent (all new and of good quality), which sold rather heavily at last Monday's prices. Hardly anything was done in either old English or Foreign Wheat, and quotations may be considered nominally the same as last week. Flour very slow sale at declining rates. In Barley little doing. Beans and Peas unaltered. We were but moderately supplied with Oats, and those nearly all Archangel; needy buyers had to pay a slight advance upon last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes quite as dear. New Rapeseed scarce, and maintained full prices. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish ..	38 to 44
Kent, Red (new) 36 to 38		Anhalt and Marks ..	34 to 36
Ditto White ..	38 to 40	Ditto White ..	33 to 40
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	36 to 38
Yorkshire, Red ..	34 to 37	Rostock ..	40 to 42
Northumberland, and		Danish and Fries-	
Scotch, White ..	34 to 38	land ..	30 to 32
Ditto, Red ..	33 to 35	Petersburg, Arch-	
Devon, and Somers-		angel and Riga ..	32 to 34
set, Red ..	— to —	Polish Odessa ..	36 to 34
Ditto White ..	— to —	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Eye ..	20 to 24	dianski ..	32 to 34
Barley ..	22 to 27	Taganrog ..	32 to 33
Scotch ..	20 to 27	Brabant and French ..	32 to 34
Angus ..	— to —	Ditto White ..	38 to 40
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Salonica ..	30 to 32
Pale ..	47 to 51	Egyptian ..	24 to 26
Essex, Grey ..	24 to 26	Rye ..	20 to 22
Maple ..	26 to 28	Barley—	
White ..	23 to 25	Wismar & Rostock ..	22 to 24
Boilers ..	26 to 27	Danish ..	22 to 24
Beans, Large ..	25 to 27	Saai ..	22 to 24
Ticks ..	27 to 29	East Friesland ..	20 to 21
Harrow ..	27 to 29	Egyptian ..	18 to 19
Pigeon ..	27 to 30	Danube ..	18 to 19
Oats—		Pearl White ..	23 to 24
Line & York feed 17 to 19		Boilers ..	25 to 26
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 to 23		Beans, Horse ..	23 to 26
Berwick & Scotch 21 to 23		Pigeon ..	27 to 29
Scotch feed ..	19 to 20	Egyptian ..	29 to 34
Irish feed and black 17 to 18		Oats—	
Ditto Potato ..	20 to 21	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	land, feed and blk. 15 to 17	
£20 to £22 per last		Do. thick and brew 19 to 21	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Riga, Petersburg,	
26s. to 31s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Swedish ..	19 to 20
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s.		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. 17 to 21	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg ..	19 to 20
Ship ..	28 to 30	Danish and Stettin 19 to 20	
Town ..	35 to 37	French, per 280 lbs. 23 to 27	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 16.

Wheat ..	42s. 4d.	Wheat ..	42s. 9d.
Barley ..	25 11	Barley ..	25 7
Oats ..	21 7	Oats ..	22 1
Rye ..	28 5	Rye ..	28 2
Beans ..	31 4	Beans ..	31 7
Peas ..	28 1	Peas ..	28 6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 1.

Our market to-day was again heavily supplied with both English and Foreign Beasts, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably numerous, the Beef trade ruled heavy at last Monday's quotations—the top price being 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Thus it will be perceived that Friday's advance of 2d. per 8lbs. was wholly lost. Letters from most of our grazing districts, as well as those from Holland and Denmark, state that immense supplies of Beasts and Sheep are ready for this market. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep was very extensive, the demand for that description of stock was tolerably firm, and previous rates were well supported. The prime old Downs sold at from 3s. 10d. to 4s., and a good clearance was effected. As the season for Lamb is now nearly closed, all breeds meet a very dull inquiry; but we have no material change to notice in value. Prime small Calves moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of Veal very little was doing. The Pork trade was heavy; nevertheless, the quotations were firm.

Prices per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton ..	2 8 to 4 0	Pork ..	2 4 to 3 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	713	11,800	260
Monday ..	4,679	33,300	335

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 1.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.		
Middling do 2 0 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 2 10 to 3 4		
Prime large 2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto 3 6 to 3 10		
Prime small 2 2 to 3 4	Veal ..	2 6 to 3 6	
Large Pork 2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork ..	3 6 to 3 8	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday. — The unusually cold weather and continued high quotations from Ireland had the effect of improving the tone of our Butter market towards the close of last week, induced an increase of business, and raised the prices of most kinds of Irish 1s. to 2s. per cwt. The finer qualities of Foreign were easier to sell, and realized an advance of 6s. to 8s. per cwt. There was a healthy demand for Bacon. The supply of fresh cured Irish and Hambro' was scarcely equal to the wants of the trade, and prices, accordingly, were 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher. In hard salted and stale rather more was done. Hams attracted more attention, but their value was regulated chiefly by the buyers. Lard of prime quality was in request, and the turn dearer.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, September 1.—In the past week we have had more doing in Butter at improved prices, but

trade opens dull to-day, thus checking any further advance, and we question if present prices can be supported.

Dorset, fine weekly ..	84s. to 86s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling ..	86s. to 78s. "
Devon ..	76s. to 78s. "
Fresh ..	9s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	60s. to 72s.	60s. to 72s.	60s. to 72s.
Clover Hay ..	70s. to 92s.	70s. to 92s.	70s. to 92s.
Straw ..	21s. to 31s.	22s. to 32s.	21s. to 31s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, September 1.

Tares were plentiful, and barely sold so well as last week. Canarweed was also dull, and Mustardseed was decidedly easier to buy. In other articles no change occurred.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..	£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..	16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) ..	new £21 to £22; old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white ..	7s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new ..	42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush ..	4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) ..	new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush) ..	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed ..	red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ..	35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ..	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) ..	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) ..	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 1.—Our accounts from the plantations report that the Hops are, for the most part, making favourable progress, and the duty of £115,000 finds supporters. The trade, meanwhile, is steady, without activity, at the subjoined quotations:—

Sussex Pockets ..	95s. to 105s.
Weald of Kent ..	96s. to 112s.
Mid and East Kent ..	100s. to 140s.

The first lot of Farnham and Country Hops, grown by D. Tinnell, of West Witleham, arrived here this day, consigned to Mr. H. Snelling, Farnham and Country Hop Factor, of Alton, and were sold to Messrs. Pike, Leake, and Co., Borough.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 30.—Peaches and Nectarines from open walls are now coming in fast, and prices are beginning to fall; excellent samples may be bought for 8s. and 10s. a dozen, though the very best are much dearer. Pines and Grapes are abundant. Morelli Cherries are still supplied. Apricots and Greengage Plums are largely imported from the Continent, as are also Peas. Oranges and Lemons are still very scarce. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Filberts are imported from the Continent in quantity, and in good condition. Carrots, French Beans, and Peas, are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are dear. Potatoes are good in quality, and, as yet, tolerably free from disease. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis floribunda, Carnations, Pinks, Moss and Provins Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 1.

The decrease in the shipments from St. Petersburg has not been without some effect upon our market, which is firm at higher rates. To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d.; and old, 38s. 0d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. For delivery during the last three months we have no sellers under 40s. per cwt. Town Tallow 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 1d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
14,655	15,150	26,368	23,841	32,866	
47s. 0d.	44s. 0d.	38s. 9d.	37s. 9d.	38s. 0d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
47s. 9d.	49s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	—s. 0d.		
Delivery last week	3,006	2,006	1,619	1,938	1,353
Do. from 1st June	14,454	14,454	15,780	16,857	17,316
Arrived last week	4,307	4,397	2,399	1,491	1,213
Do. from 1st June	21,010	21,090	16,075	15,074	13,519
Price of Town ..	49s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market is very steady both for Colonial and Foreign descriptions. Last week the imports into London comprised 4,128 bales; namely, 939 from Port Phillip, 886 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,002 from Sydney, 257 from Mogadore, and the rest from Germany, Oporto, &c.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—SCOTCH.—The new clip is now coming to hand more freely, and good parcels of prime laid Wool are taken by the manufacturers and spinners at full prices. White Highland is scarce and inquired for. The demand for crossed or Cheviot is still anything but good.

	S. d.	P. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	6 to 10
White Highland do.	12	0 to 13
Laid Crossed do, unwashed ..	11	0 to 12
Do. do. washed ..	11	9 to 13
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed ..	12	0 to 14
Do. do. washed ..	14	0 to 16
White Cheviot do. do.	22	0 to 24
Imports for the week ..	387	bags.
Previously this year ..	4,026	do.

FOREIGN.—The stocks of Wool are very light; consequently, there is little doing by private contract. The late arrivals—about 800 bales East India—are held for public sale, to take place here on the 12th September.

Import for the week .. 1,143 bales.

Previously this year .. 47,394 "

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 6d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; foreign, 35s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £38; Spanish, £33 10s.; 8perm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £30 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £34 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £39; Cod, £36 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £39. 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to —d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, September 1.

The Coal Market is without any alteration from Friday's prices:—Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hutton's, 15s. 0d.; Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell, —s. 0d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddly's, 15s. 0d.; Kellie's, 14s. 9d.; Wylam's, 14s. 6d.; Eden, 14s. 0d.; Whitworth's, —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adalade's 14s. 6d.; R. Hutton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hutton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Wylam's, —s. 0d.; Brown's Deanery, 14s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 162; left from last day, 28.—Total, 190.

METALS, LONDON, Aug. 29.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.		FOREIGN STEEL, &c.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London ..	5 2 6	Swedish keg ..	14 0 0
Nail rods ..	5 2 6	Ditto faggot ..	15 0 0
Hoops ..	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER, &c.	
Sheets, singles ..	7 12 6	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts ..	0 0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 7 6	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0 ..	3 5 0	Tile ..	63 0 0
Do. Anthracite ..	3 10 0	Old copper, &c. per lb. ..	0 0 8½
Fig. in Wales ..	3 17 0	FOREIGN COPPER, &c.	
Do. do. forge ..	3 5 2	South American, in bond ..	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	1 19 6	ENGLISH LEAD, &c.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Fig. per ton ..	17 6 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet ..	18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0	Red lead ..	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3	White ditto ..	24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	5 5 0	Patent shot ..	20 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	5 2 6	FOREIGN LEAD, &c.	
Rails ..	5 0 6	Spanish, in bond 17 0 0	0 0
Chairs ..	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN, &c.	
FOREIGN IRON, &c.		Block, per cwt. ..	4 4 0
Swedish ..	11 10 11	Bar ..	4 5 0
CCND ..	17 10 0	Refined ..	4 10 0
P81 ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, &c.	
Gourieff ..	0 0 0	Banca ..	4 2 0 4 3 6
Archangel ..	0 0 0	Straits ..	4 2 0
		TIN PLATES, &c.	
		IC Coke, per box ..	1 6 0
		IC Charcoal ..	1 12 0
		IX ditto ..	1 16 0
		SPELTER, &c.	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton ..	14 12 6
		Do. to arrive ..	14 12 6
		ZINC, &c.	
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3 6	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, net cash; j, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market opened with more spirit than for some time past, and a full amount of business has been done at the extreme prices of last week. 1,200 hhds. of West India sold. Bengal, 2,300 bags sold in public sale. Benares, 36s. 6d. to 43s.; grainy yellow, 36s. 6d. to 40s. Madras, 2,400 bags of fine grainy descriptions sold freely in public sale at 43s. to 46s. A cargo of brown Bahia has been sold afloat at 17s. bonded price. The refined market has been dull; grocery lumps, 45s. to 49s.

COFFEE.—400 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, the importers bought in freely, the portion sold brought the prices of last week. Good ordinary native Ceylon was bought in at 40s.; 39s. offered.

TEA.—The market has been steady. The declaration for public sales on Thursday amount to 16,000 packages.

COTTON.—The market is firm; about 500 bales sold to-day.

RICE.—2,000 bags white Bengal sold in public sale at 9s. to 10s., which was the previous value.

SALTPETRE.—500 bags were offered in public sale; refraction 18 sold 2½s. to 3½s. 6d.; refraction 9 bought in, 26s.

RUM remains steady, but the market is inactive.

TALLOW continues quoted 38s. old, 38s. 6d. new.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutrient part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood, that Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the blood is the life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame—work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, coliculi, diabetes, or stranguary*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *the dolooureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the ears, *otitis*; to the throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox, mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as *Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c.*, Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 137, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849.

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,308.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has done to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"ATHOL-STREET, PERTH."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.

"HADDINGTON, EAST LOTHIAN."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex. "Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular."

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,845.)

"Naxing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should

be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 137, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry; Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 3d.

DU BARRY & CO., 137, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the dolooureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous." The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipes, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scurbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scurbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scurbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scurbutic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scurbutic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scurbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.
I have had on me for twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scurbutic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scurbutic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scurbutic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scurbutic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

DO YOU WANT LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking grey-ness. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachoes, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-postage, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it. At home for consultation daily, from two till five.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored. Thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."
—Miss Mane, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures. Your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."
—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

"Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."
—Dr. John Thompson, author of a "Treatise on the Human Hair," and Professor of Chemistry.

For the nursery it is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infants' hair.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and hard corns and bunions may be instantly relieved and permanently cured by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for thirteen postage stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."
—Miss Milne, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."
—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD WORKS.

(OFFICES, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.)

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THE FAMILY FRIEND,

An Established Magazine, published upon the First and Fifteenth of Every Month, price Two-pence. Thirty-two pages, beautifully printed, and neatly covered.

The following is a type of THE OPINION formed of THE FAMILY FRIEND, and expressed by upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS:—

"We know of no Miscellany more deserving of wide-spread circulation than the Family Friend. It is emphatically the Magazine for a FAMILY. Its pages present something for all; there is no member of the domestic circle forgotten, and no class of society overlooked. It is itself a Gentleman's Magazine, a Lady's Magazine, a Servant's Magazine, and a Working Man's Friend. It is a Mother's Magazine, a Youth's Magazine, and a Child's Companion. It is, as its title directly declares, a Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science. We have received it into our home circle with great pleasure, for it is not only a Family Visitor, but really a Family Friend."

THE WORK MAY BE HAD COMPLETE, UP TO THE END OF JUNE, 1851, IN FOUR VOLUMES, PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH, BEAUTIFULLY BOUND.

* These Volumes contain the Celebrated PRIZE ENIGMAS and their Solutions, respecting which extraordinary competition has occurred. The Editor announces his intention of offering, at Christmas next, a Prize of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for the best Solution of an ENIGMA to be competed for by GENTLEMEN; FIFTY GUINEAS for the Solution of another Enigma to be competed for by LADIES; and TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS for an Enigma to be competed for by JUVENILES of both sexes. Further particulars will be given in the numbers of THE FRIEND.

THE FOURTH VOLUME CONTAINS A QUADRUPE INDEX TO THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES, EMBODYING ABOUT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED REFERENCES TO MATTERS OF EVERY-DAY USEFULNESS: THE WORK FORMS A MOST PERFECT ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

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